FIRST HAND INFORMATION!
How Bosses' Press Stifles Truth in Jan. 6, 24-Page "Daily"

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER:—Probably Rain

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ROOSEVELT GIVES LABOR BOARD FULL STRIKEBREAKING POWERS

Thousands in N.Y. March for Freedom of Nazi Frame-Up Defendants

Nazi Consul Slinks Away As N. Y. Workers Join Fiery Demonstration

Many Meetings Cable Demand for Release of 4 Communists

Will Continue Fight Until All Are Freed by Nazis

NEW YORK.— Bloody Hitler's Nazi official representative in this city heard the militant voices of thousands of workers yesterday demanding the release of their fearless, heroic comrades Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff, when, despite vicious police efforts to block it, a demonstration was held for two hours in front of the German Consulate at 17 Battery Place.

"Down with Hitler's murder regime!" echoed along the whole water front as 5,000 New York workers, representing over 50 organizations with a membership running into the hundreds of thousands, elected a delegation to present a protest to the German Consul to be forwarded to Hitler.

March Without Permit

Police attempts to stop the speakers and the erection of the speakers' stand was defeated by the militancy of the workers. Though no permit for a parade was granted, the workers marched through the streets for hours, keeping their ranks solid until they arrived at Union Square.

The speakers were: Ben Lapidus, of the Unemployed Councils; Edward Dahlberg, of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners; C. Blohm, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund; Robert Minor, for the Communist Party; John Little, for the Young Communist League; Nat Bruce, of the International Labor Defense; Ray Robbins, of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action; Tom Ray, of the Marine Workers Industrial Union; Ben Stallman, of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

Starting at 12 noon, the demonstration in front of the Consulate turned into a march covering 20 blocks in length, winding up at Union Square.

Over 4,000 were in the ranks. The As the group headed by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League swung into the square facing the German Consulate, the workers assembled for the meeting burst into a mighty roar.

Immediately the police swung into action. Headed by a squadron of mounted police, they swept down on the head of the demonstration. A short struggle between the workers and the police started.

Sam Stein of the International Labor Defense mounted the shoulders of the workers about him and started the meeting. He called upon the workers not to give way to police provocation, but to hold their ranks and continue with the meeting.

The first struggle with the police ended with a victory for the workers. parade lasted until past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. As they marched, the workers expressed their solidarity

(Continued on Page 2)

1,000 Demonstrate in Boston; Attacked by Police; Six Arrested

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—One thousand workers, demanding the release of the Communists who are being framed for the Reichstag fire, demonstrated in front of the German Consulate today.

The delegation sent in to present their demands to the Consul were not permitted to enter. Mounted and foot police attacked the demonstration and arrested six workers on a charge of loitering.

Daily Worker Will Print Decisions of Mining Conference

NEW YORK.—On Sunday an important conference of Communist Party members from the mine fields was held in Pittsburgh. The resolution passed by this mining conference, giving the tasks of the Communists in the mining fields will be printed in full in Saturday's issue of the Daily Worker. All districts should order Saturday's issue in advance in order to secure sufficient copies for the miners of these important directives for the mining work of the Communist Party. Thursday's Daily Worker will carry a news story of the conference.

What the Nazi Consul Would Have Seen Had He Not Run Away

A section of the thousands of New York workers who stormed the German Consulate yesterday, demanding the safe and immediate release of the heroic defendants in the Reichstag fire trial frame-up. After demonstrating, the workers formed into orderly ranks and marched to Union Square.

4,000 Stop Work in Protest Against Reichstag "Trial"

10,000 at Meetings Demand Release of Communists

NEW YORK.—Three thousand workers in two stitchdown shops and 22 slipper shops carried through a stoppage of work yesterday, under the leadership of the Shoe Workers Industrial Union, in protest against the intentions of the Nazi dictatorship in Germany to murder Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff and Taneff.

Under the leadership of the Metal Workers Industrial Union, 1,000 workers in 12 shops also stopped work during the day, while several needle trade shops answered a call by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union for a protest stoppage of work.

Over 10,000 workers attended protest meetings throughout the city last night, with 1,000 at the Manhattan Lyceum, 1,000 at the Ambassador Hall, Bronx; 500 at the Kreutzer Hall, Yorkville; 600 at the Brighton Workers Center, 1,000 in Brownsville, 400 at the I.W.O. Hall, in Harlem, and other thousands at scores of open air meetings.

At all meetings resolutions were adopted denouncing the Reichstag arson trial and the attempts to murder the four Communist leaders. Cables were ordered sent to the Nazi Leipzig court demanding the safe and unconditional release of the Communist leaders, as well as similar telegrams to the German Consul in this city and telegrams to Gov. Miller of Alabama, demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys.

NEEDLE TRADES FORUM ON CUBA

Educational Committee of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will hold a forum, "Role of the U. S. in Cuba," today, 2 p.m., at union headquarters, 131 W. 28th St.

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ATTENTION: YOUNG WORKER AGENTS

Young Worker agents of all units and sections are called to a special meeting tonight, 7:30, 35 E. 12th St., room 505.

Four Cent Milk Tax Proposed; Will Cost Workers $30,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19. — A 4-cent processing tax on every hundred pounds of milk was proposed by Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriture Wallace here today.

This will raise the cost of milk to consumers to the extent of $30,000,000 a year, it was estimated. Wallace has already, through the A.A.A. milk codes now in force in various cities raised the price of milk by 1 to 3 cents a quart.

The $30,000,000 extra cost for retail milk will be used to buy up cows and destroy them, A.A.A. officials declared, in order to keep the price of milk high.

28 Needle Trades Leaders Face Frame Up Charges Today

Mass Meet Tonight to Protest; Funds Needed for Bail

NEW YORK.—Twenty-eight leaders and rank and file members of the Needle Trades Workers Ind. Union are ordered to surrender today at 10 o'clock in the morning in the Federal District Court, Post Office Building. It is anticipated that every possible obstacle will be placed in the way of preventing their early release on bail.

Hundreds of active members are expected to be present in court today when the 28 comrades will be arraigned on a framed-up indictment. A Special committee wil take charge of the office during the absence of the arrested comrades. The committee has arranged a mass protest meeting of needle workers to be held tomorrow, Thursday, right after work at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, 28th St. and Broadway.

2 Killed in Havana As Gov't Tries to Split Workers Ranks

Grau Regime Tries to Pit Native Against Foreign Born

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—At least two workers were killed and several persons wounded in street fighting which raged throughout many sections of Havana today as a result of the government's attempt to pit native born workers against foreign born on the basis of a government decree requiring that 50 per cent of all employees be natives. Government organized gangs several times got beyond control of the government and raided several shops for food.

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NEW YORK.—Havana cables show that the Grau San Martin regime, following the methods of bloody Machado, ex-president of Cuba, is organizing the unemployed, especially the Negro workers on the basis of a chauvinistic attack against the foreign born in order to split the united front of all Cuban workers.

On Sunday, the unemployed attacked the scab newspaper El Pais, destroying the building and press. Six workers were killed in the melee and 20 were wounded. The soldiers, mostly in civilian clothes, helped the unemployed in their marches on both El Pais and the Havana Federation of Labor, a right wing labor organization, under the control of Spanish-born workers.

The attack on El Pais, a newspaper run by scabs, has the wholehearted support of all Cuban workers. However, the main purpose of the Grau regime is to use the unemployed to split the ranks of the workers. This is done by means of the slogan of 50 to 80 per cent native Cubans in all jobs.

The Havana Federation of Labor is prepared to call a general strike of all Spanish-born workers, with the support of the Spanish merchants, in

(Continued on Page 2)

Sharp Decline in Jobs and Payrolls Admits Mrs. Perkins

Jobs Down 3.5 Percent and Payrolls 6.8 in Month

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Employment and payrolls in manufacturing industries between October and November showed the sharpest declines since the same monthly period during 1929, the year of the Wall Street crash, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced today.

Nine months after the inauguration of President Roosevelt's New Deal and six months after the incubation of the talkative Blue Eagle, employment in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries dropped 3.3 per cent, the exact fall during the corresponding period of the crash year, while payrolls declined 6.2 per cent, the highest drop since the 6.8 per cent decrease in the same period of the crash year.

Admits Significance

The average monthly decrease in employment over the last ten years is 1.3 per cent, according to Department of Labor figures.

"This is a very significant decline," Secretary Perkins admitted at the opening of today's weekly press conference at which the employment and payroll figures were released. The Secretary then devoted most of the interview to attempting to explain away the significance of the official figures, "The drop in unemployment is seasonably natural," she declared at the conclusion of the conference.

Secretary Perkins also played the role of successful prophet telling the correspondents, "You remember I told you what was coming some time ago. I told you about the trend," despite the fact that on Oct. 30 she told the same reporters that "We are witnessing a business revival" and that "The present strikes are natural with the revival of business."

"The loss in employment in the manufacturing industries," said the

(Continued on Page Two)

Striking Munson Crew Win Back Pay

Led by MWIU, Hold Up Ship 18 Hours

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 19.—The crew of the Munlisto came out on strike last Friday for immediate payment of all back wages due. The officers supported the strike and declared that the ship would not go out until they got their money.

The captain and company agent at once called the police to keep delegates of the Marine Workers Industrial Union off the docks and ship, then told the crew that the money would be forthcoming within a few hours. They then offered draws and vouchers, etc. The crew were warned of what would happen in advance, so they followed out the program as worked out with delegates of the M. W.I.U. and went on strike.

A wire was sent to Munson in New York for the wages of the crew, and they stayed out until an answer came back in form of co'd cash. The ship was delayed over 18 hours, and as soon as the money came aboard the captain opened up the bag and showed them the money, and said he would pay them off immediately.

They were all paid off and no one was fired, even a member who quit was asked to make another trip. Munson is learning that it takes money to operate his shops.

Another Billion for Wall Street Banks Asked by RFC Head

RFC Chairman Gets $60,000,000 for His Own Bank

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Another billion dollars of Government funds to provide subsidies for banks will be requested at the next Congress, it was announced today by Jesse Jones, Chairman of the R. F. C.

These funds will be used to purchase preferred stock in various banks, and to make loans to these banks in order to relieve them of the pressure of their frozen assets. The Government, thus, steps in to protect the bank stockholders against capital losses.

Thus far the Government has turned over $560,000,000 to big banks through preferred stock investments. The National City Bank of New York just received $50,000,000 in this way. The banks now owe the Roosevelt Government over one billion dollars which have been handed over to them as loans. One of the largest loans, to the Dawes Chicago, amounting to $80,000,000, is now in default.

Jesse Jones, himself, the present Chairman of the R. F. C., recently borrowed $60,000,000 from the R. F. C. for his private banks in Oklahoma.

In addition, Jones has requested that the R. F. C. be permitted to grant huge loans directly to monopoly industries. This week, four large railroads received loans of $23,000,000 for "improvements." The R. F. C. has agreed that the roads will not have to pay interest for the first year, saving the stockholders about $1,000,000 in interest payments.

LaGuardia Ready to Grant 7-Cent Fare to Wall St. Bankers

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Plans for the raising of the subway fare are rapidly being finished under the guise of discussions of "unification" of the city's subways, it was revealed today.

Mayor-elect LaGuardia conferred today with banking representatives of the B. M. T. with a view to establishing the price that the city will pay for their holdings in the subways.

It was frankly stated at the conference that the LaGuardia administration is prepared to give the present bondholders of the subways a guarantee that the city will take the proper steps to pay the interest on the traction bonds, and that this will be accomplished on the basis of a "self-supporting" fare.

A seven-cent fare is seen as a swiftly approaching probability if the LaGuardia government carries out its guarantees to the Wall Street bankers.

Minor to Debate Thomas on Friday

NEW YORK.—Robert Minor, Communist candidate for Mayor of the City of New York, and Norman Thomas, Socialist, will debate on "Which American Party Will Lead the Workers to Socialism, the Communist or the Socialist Party?"

The debate will take place at the Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave., Bronx (Prospect Ave. Station), Friday, Dec. 22, at 8:30 P.M.

EXECUTIVE ORDER SEEKS TO PREVENT ALL STRIKES AGAINST NRA SLAVE CODES

Aimed at Preventing Rise of New Strike Wave in U. S.

OK's Past Smashing of Walkouts Through Fake Promises

By HARRY GANNES

NEW YORK CITY.—Greater strikebreaking powers, opening the way for wide fascist attacks on all strikers and trade unions, were granted to the National Labor Board in an executive order signed by President Roosevelt in Washington today.

Realizing that the workers are becoming disgruntled with the repeated smashing of strikes through fake promises of the N. R. A., Roosevelt empowers the National Labor Board to step into every controversy between workers and bosses and dictate terms to the workers to prevent strikes.

The most vital section of the new, vicious order, designed to still further restrict the rights of the workers, reads that the National Labor Board "shall continue to adjust all industrial disputes, whether arising out of the interpretation and operation of the President's re-employment agreement, or any duly approved industrial code of fair competition, and to compose all conflicts threatening the industrial peace of the country."

Carrying Out Threats

Concretely, this means an extension and widening of the tactics used to break the Weirton Steel Co. strike and the Budd Auto Body Manufacturing Co. strike.

By executive order, President Roosevelt is now carrying out the threats of outlawing all strikes made by General Johnson and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins at the last A. F. of L. Convention in Washington. At that time the A. F. of L. officials applauded and supported this threat against strikes which were retarding the efforts of the Roosevelt regime to shackle the workers with N. R. A. codes.

In both the Weirton and Budd strikes, the N. R. A. stepped in, ordering the workers to return to work under the promise that they would not be discriminated against and would have the right of election to choose their own representatives.

In the Weirton Steel Co., after the N. R. A. broke the strike, the bosses fired 2,500 workers, and through threats and intimidation forced the workers to participate in company

(Continued on Page 2)

CWA Worker Pans Roosevelt: Fine $10

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Dec. 19.—Accused of criticizing President Roosevelt, Tom Smallwood, a C. W. A. worker, was fined $10.

"That's for biting the hand that feeds you!" Police Judge Jim Givens said as he imposed the fine.

Smallwood was not permitted to return to work until he promised to be "more patriotic" and refrain from further criticism.

Waiters' Protest Against N.R.A. Code Forces Strike Vote

NRA Code Cuts Pay to 1½ an Hour; A. F. L. Chiefs Talk Strike

NEW YORK.—A threat to call a strike involving 30,000 hotel and restaurant workers to prevent President Roosevelt from signing the pending slavation restaurant code, was sent to the President Sunday night, after a vote taken at a meeting of the New York Joint Board of International Hotel Workers and Waiters Unions.

If carried out, the strike will be the first in protest against the President's signing of an N. R. A. code. At the headquarters of Local 1 of the Waiters' Union yesterday, rank and file members of the union declared that they knew nothing about the strike, and that no preparations are being made for it.

The strike vote is the result of a storm of protest among the members against both the hotel code approved by the N. R. A. on Nov. 17, and the restaurant code which has just been sent to the President by General Johnson for his signature. The restaurant code calls for 28 cents an hour and a 54 hour week, and permits the employers to deduct tips received by the workers from the hourly rate. This would actually reduce the rate paid by the employers to about 50 per cent, giving the waiters a 14 cent hourly rate.

Other intolerable provisions of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Company Union This Month, R. R. Plan

Shopcraft Employees Send Protest

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 19.—Representatives of the 35,000 shopcraft employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, threatened with company unions, sent a letter to Joseph B. Eastman, federal railroad conciliator, asking for a hearing. The letter followed a meeting of chairmen of regional general committees in Pittsburgh and represented the sentiment of the men. The union officials ask for continuation of their right to deal with the company, which is threatened.

Budd Co., Retains Its Scabs, Co. Union

Labor Board Allows Co. to Discriminate

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The Budd automobile part manufacturing company refused to hire back men who had been on strike, refused to allow them to hold a new election to select their representatives to deal with the company. Budd, in a letter to the National Labor Board, made it clear he will not deal with any union but the company union, which he controls. The National Labor Board has allowed the Budd company to deny the workers the right to collective bargaining."

Labor Board Orders Taxi Strikers Back

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19.—The National Labor Board, which has now been given dictatorial powers to outlaw strikes by decision of President Roosevelt, has ordered the taxi drivers to go back to work at once. The order is for the taxi strikers to return to work without any agreement or demands won, and "all disputes to be submitted to arbitration," which means a return to work without any strike. The union has not yet stated its action on the Labor Board decision.

The National Labor Board has also ordered the Brotherhood of Transportation Workers to call of a threatened general strike of truck drivers. The officials of this union, it is reported, have called off the strike.

Our Thanks to the Thousands Who Helped Us in the "Drive"

THE 18,745 WORKERS WHO CONTRIBUTED ARE URGED TO BUILD SUSTAINING FUND, AND INCREASE CIRCULATION

Dear Comrades:

WE wish, today, to express our most sincere appreciation to our readers and supporters for their generous and inspiring response to our $40,000 campaign to maintain the Daily Worker.

Our warmest thanks go to every contributor, whether their contribution was ten cents or ten dollars. It was the collective efforts and the collective sacrifice, with each worker giving in accordance with his means, that has shown the excellent revolutionary spirit of our supporters.

$36,762.34 has been raised to date.

But still more significant!—this amount was given by 18,745 workers! This compares with 15,806 in our last campaign for funds, an increase of almost 3,000 contributors.

Does this not show, comrades, an inspiring increase in workers' support for our paper? We believe it does. It indicates not only an increase in readers (our circulation since Aug. 15th, has increased 10,000 copies daily!), but an increase in the number of readers who view the Daily Worker **as their paper.** It proves the growing strength of the revolutionary workers' movement, led by the Communist Party, which stands solidly back of our paper.

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ALMOST $37,900 has been raised. A little over three thousand dollars must be raised still to put the drive over the top. We believe that without further appeals in the columns of the paper this amount will be secured.

To avoid misunderstanding, we emphasize the need of completing the campaign in the Districts until in each case the quota is reached and where possible surpassed. This will then cover our past debts, enable us to meet the first payments on the new press, and insure the continued publication of the Daily Worker for the next period. This can be done, comrades, if each District, still lagging in the campaign, goes over the top.

With this expression of appreciation for the excellent work already done, and with our appeal to the few lagging Districts to complete their quota, we officially end the $40,000 campaign.

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WE know that this does not end the workers' support for the Daily Worker.

We ask our comrades to maintain the same close relations with the paper now as during the heat of the drive. Help us now through suggestions and criticism to make our paper a better paper. Help us, through letters and reports, to more completely reflect the needs and struggles of the workers.

We also ask, comrades, that you aid us in further extending the circulation of the Daily Worker. During the past period since the enlargement of the paper the daily circulation has increased 10,000 and the Saturday circulation more than 15,000. This was without any special circulation efforts. Now, a circulation campaign is being prepared, to begin with our 10th anniversary edition on Jan. 6th. We appeal to all our readers to aid this campaign.

Finally, we urge those who can to continue their contributions weekly or monthly to a permanent Daily Worker Sustaining Fund. Likewise we urge organizations to continue to arrange house parties and other affairs for the Daily's benefit. This will greatly help in strengthening our financial position.

• • •

AGAIN, comrades, we express our deep appreciation for your support. On our part we pledge ourselves to strive to make your paper a better organizer and fighter in our revolutionary struggle against American capitalism for a Soviet America.

Comradely,

C. A. HATHAWAY, for the Editorial Staff.
GEORGE WISHNACK, for the Business Management.

• • •

Tuesday's receipts	$ 188.87
Previous total	36,573.47
TOTAL TO DATE	$36,762.34

Demonstrate for Jobs or Cash Aid Thursday at HRB

Trial of the Williams' Family Is Put Off

NEW YORK.—Demanding jobs or cash relief, hundreds of workers led by the Downtown Committee of Action will demonstrate at the Spring and Elizabeth Home Relief Bureau, Thursday at noon.

There will be two mobilization points, one at the Committee of Action headquarters, 7th St. and Avenue C, at 10:30 a.m., and the other at Rutgers Sq. at 10:30. The workers will march from the headquarters around the lower East Side, pick up the workers at Rutgers Sq. and together march to the Relief Bureau.

Among the other demands of the demonstration will be: Clothing for the families of jobless workers, immediate rent increases and rent payments to the thousands of workers not receiving any rent checks, all relief cases to be opened up within 45 hours, and no coal lines, coal to be delivered to the homes of jobless workers.

Remembering the militant fight put up by the workers in the trial of Sam Donshak and Sam Brown, Judge Aurelio postponed the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, arrested for resisting an eviction, for another judge. Numerous telegrams had been sent Aurelio and workers packed the court. The Williamses were evicted when the Home Relief Bureau cut down on the rent check given them, which the landlord refused to accept.

Single and registered C.W.A. workers and all those denied relief by the bureaus and charity agencies will join in on the demonstration Thursday.

Lay Plans for Fight on Soaring Prices

Conference Scores Nazi "Trial"

NEW YORK. — At a conference against the high cost of living sponsored by the Unemployed Councils of East Bronx, held at the Co-operative Auditorium, it was decided to organize on the basis of house delegations to struggle against the rising cost, under the N.R.A., of necessaries.

A signal victory in that direction has already been won when the price of bread in the upper Bronx section was lowered due to picketing of bakery stores and mass pressure exerted on the proprietors by refusing to patronize their stores.

A resolution was also adopted to send a cable to the Nazi Court at Leipzig demanding the unconditional release of Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff, Popoff and the thousands of revolutionary workers in the concentration camps.

$5 FROM LITHUANIAN GROUP

DELAIR, N. J.—The members of the American Lithuanian Literature Society, Branch 142, sends $5 to help the Daily Worker $40,000 Fund.

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FOR SALE — Twenty-five volumes of Lenin's Collected Works in Russian. Edition 1933, red binding. Money realized will be donated to Philippine Communist Party. Send bids to H. M. c-o Daily Worker.

Must Comrade to take care of Workers Center in exchange for room. Inquire Tuchinsky, 7201—104th Avenue, Brooklyn, after 6 o'clock.

200 White Collar Men Protest Wage Cut Given by CWA

NEW YORK.—Two hundred white collar workers from three unions protested yesterday to Frederick Daniels, state C. W. A. head, demanding the $2.50 cut from their salaries. Daniels told them they had the wrong idea if they thought their salary was to be $30 a week.

Members of Big Six Oppose Officials' Move to Arbitrate

NEW YORK.—President Rouse arbitrarily shut off debate on the newspaper scale and threatened to "put out of the hall" those who insisted on being heard on the question of the union's demands to be included in the next agreement with the publishers at the membership meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 last Sunday night. This action prevented the union from endorsing the World-Telegram resolution calling for immediate action against the publishers.

For the third time in as many weeks the union members reaffirmed their support of the union's demands for a 30-hour week at the 1929 wage scale and for an unemployment relief fund to which the publishers are to contribute 5 per cent of the payroll.

The newspaper scale negotiations are now deadlocked, since the publishers have not changed their original offer of 35 hours at $1.35 per hour. Instead, they have offered arbitration.

Having had a sample of arbitration of the newspaper scale last year, when the "impartial fifth man," Mr. Saulter, presented Typographical Union No. 6 with a 10 per cent wage cut and the stagger system, the membership is stubbornly refusing to have any phase of the proposed scale arbitrated. The deadlock has resulted in calling in Vice-President Baker, proxy of the "Arbitration King," Charles P. Howard.

The Amalgamation Party is arousing sentiment among the rank and file for a "vacation," similar to the one which took place in 1919. A "vacation" means going out on strike when the International union refuses strike sanction, as was the case in 1919. Howard refused to sanction a strike last year and maneuvered No. 6 into arbitration.

As a member of the union's scale committee put it, "Strikes are not made in committee, nor at union meetings, but in the shops, in the chapels; there we must rally the members for the fight."

"In conference with your scale committee," he said, "the publishers pleaded poverty; they said they couldn't operate if we insisted on our three basic demands. You say you can't operate—well, if all members of No. 6 felt like I do, we wouldn't operate until you had granted our demands!"

He was cheered for several minutes, an indication that the sentiment of the members is for immediate action.

President Rouse wailed hysterically about abiding by the law. He waved the flag, took his hat off to the N. R. A., Roosevelt, and, indirectly, to the most crooked and reactionary "labor leader" of all time, Major George L. Berry, on the Labor Advisory Board of the N.R.A.

The rank and file were the leaders of the 1919 "vacation," not Rouse, and they are preparing to do it again.

Red Center Banquet Will Feature Artef

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Delegates to the Workers Center Banquet on Dec. 24 arranged by the Central Committee of the Communist Party are urged to turn in all contributions in advance.

The Central Committee has urged all working class organizations to utilize the remaining few days to get action if no decision has as yet been made to support the banquet. It also calls the attention of all organizations to the fact that failure to support this drive on Dec. 24 creates the danger of losing the Workers Center to the revolutionary movement.

Workers and working class organizations are asked to respond at once to this appeal. Rush funds and send the names of your delegates. The Red Center Banquet will be held Sunday evening, Dec. 24, at 50 E. 13th St., on the second floor.

Elect Officers in Hatters Local Today

NEW YORK.—The member of Local 8 of the United Hatters of North America will vote for their union officials for the coming year at elections today.

The present officials, Humphreys and Africk, are running for reelection, although they have done nothing to improve conditions, have proven themselves incapable of organizing the unorganized shops and have tolerated mistreatment of union men in the shops without taking any action against the bosses. Another ticket is headed by Finger, chairman of the executive board, who, while charging the officials with negligence, worked with the present officialdom and supports its policies.

The United ticket is composed of rank and file members who are the only ones running on a constructive program in the interests of the members of the union. The candidates on the United ticket are known to the members as having fought wage cuts and for $3 a day; they also have fought for union conditions in the shops and exposed the national officials 'treachery.

The United candidates point out that in the case of the two opposing tickets it is merely a case of running for jobs whereas their candidates want to lead the fight for better conditions for the workers.

The United ticket is calling for the enforcement of the $8 scale, and union conditions, the establishment of an unemployed fund, for real democracy in the union, and unity of the hatters and millinery workers.

Constitution Up for Discussion at Shoe Union Convention

Delegates Oppose Too Much Power in Hands of Executive Board

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—Sessions of the convention to amalgamate the shoe unions of New York and New England into one organization of shoe workers are now being devoted to a discussion of the constitution for the new organization.

The name proposed for the new shoe union by the constitution committee is the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union. Articles granting the right to the Executive Board to expropriate funds and revoke charters of locals were tabled at today's session. The general sentiment of the membership is that too much power is being placed in the hands of the Executive Board and too many restrictions are being put on the members.

Another important measure adopted in the constitution today was the granting of the right of local autonomy to each territory to carry on activity under its own form of organization. While failing to establish an industrial union for the entire organization, the constitution will not prevent the industrial unions already organized from continuing to function as such.

Four members from the New York Industrial Union were elected on the coordination committee which will effect complete amalgamation and supervise election of general officials and a leading board before Jan. 15. They are S. Ziebel, Jimmie Bonagura, T. Mateo, and William McGrath.

The convention is expected to adjourn on Wednesday night.

Pass Buck on Jobs for Needle Workers

CWA Head Admits But 12,000 Put to Work

NEW YORK.—Passing the 'buck' on all the demands raised by the Needle Trades Unemployed Council delegation yesterday, Mrs. Inez Ross, head of the Single Workers Division of the C. W. A., stated they have money for salaries, machinery and goods, but no rent money for the Needle project contemplated.

Fritz Kaufman, registration director for the State C. W. A., when interviewed by the delegation admitted that only 12,000 had been directly put to work without first being transferred from city relief projects, since the C. W. A. was put into operation. He said that the national figure for those employed without first being on relief projects amounts to only 2,000,000, which cuts Roosevelt's amount in half.

He refused to give a definite answer on the matter of registration of jobless needle workers at union headquarters, stating that he had similar requests from a number of unions and needs time for conferences to decide the matter.

Sharp Decline in Jobs and Payrolls Admits Mrs. Perkins

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor Secretary, "is estimated at 234,000 with an estimate 53,000 additional in the non-manufacturing group. The decrease in payrolls is estimated to represent a drop of approximately $7,300,000 in factory workers' pay envelopes in November compared with weekly disbursements in October."

Jobs Declined Under P.W.A.

How the so-called $3,300,000,000 public works program and the hundreds of milions given the railroads by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have affected the mass of workers is shown in Secretary Perkins' employment report: "The transportation group reported a decrease of 9.8 per cent in number of workers in November, the decrease of 11.8 per cent in employment in the automobile industry accounting largely for the pronounced decline. The shipbuilding industry reported a decrease of 3.8 per cent."

The Perkins report unintentionally shows up the misleading ballyhoo emitted day and night by the huge publicity machine of the National Recovery Administration. The breakdown of industries appended to her statement shows that employment in the iron and steel industry during November, 1933, was 73.8 per cent as compared with 78.4 per cent in October of the same year. The percentages are figured on the basis of a maximum of 100 for the 12-month 1916 average.

Payrolls dropped from 49.5 per cent in October to 43.6 in the following month. In a release issued on Dec. 16, only three days ago, the N.R.A. pointed with pride to the payroll increase for October over September, reported to the Blue Eagle by the Iron and Steel Institute, the high sounding name for the propaganda organ of the big steel corporations and the steel industry code authority. Nothing was said about the November figures which were in the hands of the government at that time.

President Roosevelt himself indulged in the same ballyhoo. In a release on the automobile industry dated Dec. 18, bearing his signature, the N.R.A. boasted of the effect on production and employment, but speaks only for the July-September period. One day later Miss Perkins announced that in this industry employment decreased from 58.2 per cent in October to 51.3 for the following month, while payroll totals dropped from 42.2 per cent to 36.3 per cent.

Asked to comment on the drop in union wage rates in 1933 as compared with 1932, "shown in 60 out of 69 separate time-work trades by the Bureau of Labor statistics in its 1933 survey of union scales of wages and hours of labor," Secretary Perkins replied:

"What's that? A drop. Now you're quoting from memory. I think it's always best not to trust to memory but to read. (Calling to one of her subordinates) Please get me that report so that we can have it read."

No one moved and no report was read.

GUTTERS OF NEW YORK —by del

Gov. Lehman has refused to consider removal charges against Borough President Harvey of Queens. Also after 'careful consideration' dismissed charges of violations of penal and civil service laws against Judge Hetherington and Democratic District Leader John Theofel."—News Item.

Helping the Daily Worker through Del: Total to date, $407.50.

Waiters' Protest Against N.R.A. Code Forces Strike Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

code are the sanctioning of the split shift system against which the workers have fought for many years, and the deduction of $3 a week for meals and $2.50 for lodging. By this method employers could obtain labor for as cheap as $2 a week.

The code also provides for an apprenticeship system enabling the employers to cut the hourly rate for skilled labor by 30 per cent for apprentices.

The code has created a stir among the members throughout the country and particularly in New York, President Flore was compelled to issue a letter to all locals calling for protest meetings against the code. In New York, where the rank and file are up in arms against the racketeering practices of the officials, the latter have been forced to vote for a strike, in the hope of heading off the protest, but active rank and file groups in the locals are working for a real strike to win some substantial gains and prevent adoption of the N. R. A. code.

New York officials in six different locals, including Vice-President Lehman, are under indictment for racketeering, and a warrant is out for President Flore.

Commenting on the strike vote the Food [illegible] Union declared itself ready to throw its forces into a [illegible] pay increases and shorter hours in accordance with the code which the union has formulated.

The Industrial Union is calling an Eastern United Front Conference of unions from Philadelphia to New York in the middle of January to plan the fight against the hotel and restaurant codes, against the company union now being forced upon the waiters and the racketeering in the A. F. of L. unions. Many A. F. of L. locals and independent unions are expected to participate.

2 Killed in Havana As Gov't Tries to Split Workers Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

answer to the chauvinistic attacks of the Grau regime.

The Cuban National Confederation of Labor, the revolutionary trade union center of Cuba, with over 70 per cent of the organized workers under its influence, has issued an appeal to all workers to defeat the efforts of the Grau regime to split the ranks of the employed and unemployed, and of Cuban and foreign born workers.

It calls on the workers to direct their attacks on the landlord-capitalist Grau regime and American imperialism which are the main enemies of the Cuban people.

* * *

Demand Release of U. S. Workers' Delegates

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A delegation representing the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, Trade Union Unity Council, Anti-Imperialist League, International Labor Defense, American Committee Against Fascism and War, and the National Student League, visited the Cuban Consul General today and demanded the safe and unconditional release of Alfred Runge and Henry Shepard. Runge and Shepard were arrested while investigating conditions in Cuba. The Consul General took the petition and promised to communicate with his government.

CARPENTERS MEETING

A special meeting of the Independent Carpenters Union will be held tonight, 8 p.m., at union headquarters, 820 Brodway, City.

NOTICE

National and N. Y. A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance has moved to 1 Union Square, room 716.

Roosevelt Gives Labor Board Power to Break Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

union elections.

The bosses in the Budd Auto Body Manufacturing Co. fired 3,000 strikers when the N. R. A. stepped in, declaring that the company union was established and the boss had the right to hire and fire anybody under the auto code open shop "merit clause."

All past strikebreaking actions were approved by the executive order of Roosevelt. "All action heretofore taken by this board in the discharge of its functions is hereby approved and ratified," said President Roosevelt.

He then proceeds to extend these powers of the National Labor Board, to the extent of completely denying the workers all right to strike and organizing, as well as joining unions of their own choosing.

To strengthen the power of the fascist National Labor Board, local or regional labor boards are ordered established with a so-called equal representation of "workers' representatives" and employers. The National Labor Board is given full control over these local boards, and has the right of making any decision for them it thinks fit. The National Labor Board furthermore is empowered: "To make rules and regulations governing its procedure and the discharge of its functions."

Drastic Action Against Strikes

The main purpose of the new executive order is to stop, by the most drastic action of the government, which is definitely placed behind all the acts of the National Labor Board, any new rise in the strike wave against the N. R. A. slave codes. Roosevelt's decree says:

"The powers and functions of said board (National Labor Board) shall be as follows:

"To settle by mediation, conciliation or arbitration all controversies between employers and employes which tend to impede the purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act."

By this order, all pretenses at so-called collective bargaining are wiped out, and the moment the workers find their conditions unbearable and strike against the slave codes, the National Labor Board steps in and orders them to stop striking, dictating the terms. To back up these orders of the National Labor Board, Roosevelt declares the whole power of the Federal government—courts, police, army—are placed behind the board.

Distort Real Meaning

The capitalist press here, in trying to get the workers to accept the new executive order, interpret it as a threat against such bosses as those in the Weirton Steel Co. and the Budd Auto Body Manufacturing Co.

The A. F. of L. leaders, and the Socialist officials, as in the past, will undoubtedly attempt to make this new executive order appear as a new move to the "left" on the part of Roosevelt, and in the interest of the workers, when in reality it will be a means of attempting to crush the workers' organizations and stemming their struggles for higher wages and lower hours, and against the skyrocketing rise in prices.

But a reading of the order itself shows definitely it is intended to increase the suppressive power of the National Labor Board against strikers, and to insure the carrying through of the slave codes no matter how intolerable the conditions of the workers may become.

Protest and Action

Immediate protest and action of all workers is necessary against this new fascist order of Roosevelt. It is another blow directed against all workers, in all trade unions, to keep them from struggling while the program of lowering living standards and increasing the employers' profits goes on.

Every trade union should adopt a protest resolution against this new strikebreaking order. Especially the rank and file oppositions in the A. F. of L., whose leaders are on this strikebreaking board, should take action against this measure.

Threatening all the workers, this executive order should be defeated by united action of the workers, demanding the right to organize and strike, preparing for actions for higher wages, lower hours, and building their shop and union committees to force through such action.

CWA Man Faints from Starvation Waiting for His Pay Check

NEW YORK.—A worker employed at Dyker Beach Park, C. W. A. job, waiting in the office for his pay check fainted from hunger yesterday. He had been working on the job three weeks and had nothing to live on. He was taken to Kings County Hospital where the case was diagnosed as "Starvation."

Demonstrate for Freedom of Four Framed by Nazis

(Continued from Page 1)

with the brave Communists in the face of the Nazi murder threats.

Hundreds of Thousands Watch

Spirited and militant from beginning to end, the marchers on this day of international working class protest against the Nazi Reichstag fire-trial frame up and threats against the lives of the four defendants, let hundreds of thousands of workers on the sidewalks of New York know that the militant American workers are determined that the Nazi butchers shall not slaughter the innocent defendants.

Consul Sneaks Out

A delegation of 40 was elected to present the workers' protest to the Nazi Consul. But the police rushed to the doors of the Whitehall Building, where the consulate is located, and would let only five in. When the Nazi Consul heard the delegation was on its way up to his office, he sneaked out the back door, down another elevator and virtually ran away.

Police refused to let any reporters into the consulate to hear the workers' protest and demand for release of the four framed-up fire-trial defendants.

Protest Resolution

"We thousands of workers, professionals, intellectuals, in protest demonstration at the German Consulate, vehemently condemn the proposed execution of Torgler, and the death threats against Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff by the Hitler Fascist government which you represent," stated the resolution unanimously adopted and left with the Nazi lackey who met the delegation.

The delegation was composed of Pauline Rogers, chairman of the New York Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; C. Blohm, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, representing 50,000 German workers in cultural and fraternal organizations; M. Bruce, of the I.L.D.; John Cole, of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and A. Kaufman, of the International Workers Order.

"In the name of hundreds of thousands of workers, we protest against the attempted murder by the Fascist hangmen of the four innocent defendants in Leipsig," said Comrade Rogers.

"You were here before," said the Consul's lackey.

"Will Come Again and Again"

"Yes, and we are here in greater numbers than ever before, and will continue to come here in tens of thousands more until your Fascist butcher regime releases our comrades," replied Comrade Rogers.

Speaking for the Marine Workers, Comrade Cole said: "We are going to organize all marine workers to snatch these four brave Communists from the grasp of your bloody government."

Comrade Bloom, who was the next to protest against the frame-up, said: "In the name of 50,000 German workers we protest against the bloody Hitler regime, and demand the release of the four defendants in the Reichstag fire trial. The guilty ones are the Fascist butchers of Germany.

"The German workers in this country are opposed to Hitler's regime, and will work against it until it is overthrown."

Call for Fight on U. S. Fascism

A scowl spread over the face of the Nazi agents when they read the resolution stating: "The masterful defense made by Dimitroff, and the other defendants shattered the perjured and framed up case of the Nazis against these heroic fighters and forced even your Nazi prosecutor to declare their innocence."

The resolution concluded by demanding the immediate release of the defendants, saying:

"We call upon all workers and sympathizers to unite in the struggle against the growing danger of Fascism in the United States and for the overthrow of the Hitler Fascist regime."

The delegation was greeted with thunderous applause and shouts when it came out and reported on its interview with the Nazi officials.

As the demonstration came to an end the workers, spontaneously and without previous arrangement, swung into orderly ranks, and started a march through the waterfront district.

Again the police rose to the occasion and swung into action. Chief of Police O'Brien, flanked with police afoot and on horse, stood in front of the line and told the workers that since they had no permit they could not parade.

With the red banner of the Hamburg Workers Club inscribed with the slogan in German, "Workers of the World, Unite!" at the front, the workers, more than 3,000 strong swung down Hudson St. on the long march to Union Sq.

Carrying banners denouncing the Hitler terror, demanding the safe and immediate release of the innocent victims of the Reichstag fire trial frame-up, demanding the release of the Scottsboro boys, the workers marched through the entire West Side waterfront.

No police headed this spontaneous parade of the New York workers, and no police dared to halt it in its line of march. Defying the traffic rules the workers forced traffic to move to their wishes.

At 14th St. the workers turned to march to Union Sq. Again traffic was halted while the workers took the city's streets. Shouting slogans, the workers circled Union Sq., took command of the large stone band stand at the north end of the square, and asked the leaders of the demonstration for another meeting.

SPORTS

by Edward Newhouse

Emotional Outlet

JIM BROWNING retained his world's heavyweight wrestling championship by going one hour and forty minutes to a draw with Don George, and a body who sat at ringside had a somnolent and thoughtful time and a chance to look over the turbulent gathering of 8,000 devotees. He examined and was mildly entertained by the Preliminaries, which exhibited Strangler Lewis, Gus Sonnenberg, Man Mountain Dean and the Brothers Dusek among others.

There was a well-cast opener involving Vic Christie and Stanley Pinto. It is the function of these curtain raisers to amuse without exciting, to coax the customers into the proper receptivity and to serve as foil for the more remarkable bouts to come. Christie, who is a magnificently built boy was the Noble Youth who retaliated only when provoked, but at times would Fling Caution to the Winds. He is a little clumsy and this is his freshman year for seasoning. Pinto is one of the comic near-geniuses of the troupe, somewhat obvious but lapsing into moments of greatness. He has perfected a futility of gesture reminiscent of Chaplin and of sections in "The Modern Temper" by Joseph Wood Krutch. His most successful routine which he employs in direct ratio to the size of the gallery is the throes of a sitting split hold. Legs entangled and forced apart, one by a scissors, the other by a toe hold, Pinto sits on the canvas and his features contort in fear and suffering and puzzlement.

The folds on his fleshy face multiply and his mouth drops open as far as the jaw will allow and his arms mill about frantically. One of his fists pounds in despair on his own bald skull while the other hand flings upward with fingers stretched convulsively in the appeal for mercy of the dying retiarus. Christie, the secutor, lets up a bit and Pinto glances over the scene to see what ought to be done. He tries one leg, then another, he squirms and the despair gives place to puzzlement. The hold holds and there is nothing to be done.

Pinto sits back and mutters. Christie applies pressure again and the torturee responds frantically. So they alternate until the mirth of the crowd wanes and then Pinto leans over and secures an armlock he could have applied all along.

The sitting split cracks open and they're on their feet again. Joe Humphreys comes up at the bell and says it's Christie's bout and Pinto beefs and flings the towel at the announcer's feet and picks it up and throws it down again and kicks it around and he's booed when he leaves the ring. Five hundred people in the arena become Christie fans and will show up at the next card which features him.

* * *

ERNIE DUSEK specializes in rage. Immediately after shaking hands with his antagonist he musses his own hair and does an aggressive jig to indicate he's pugnacious. He has the broad, round, battered face of his family and prominent teeth which the lips almost never conceal.

The first three minutes they spend in demonstrations of the Man Mountain's fabulous strength. He breaks Ernie's holds by snaps of the arm. Dusek stamps impotently and scowls and curses. He sweats and spits. They cheer him on, because he's outweighed 85 pounds and because they like his antics. The clowning makes other bouts look almost real. Two hundred forty of the uninitiated nod to their neighbors wisely and say, "Wait till the main bout, you'll see some wrestling." Unexpectedly Ernie picks up the 302 pounds before him and slams with a crotch hold. Dean scampers to his feet but is thrown again and the second time he stays down and the galleries stand as a man and roar.

* * *

SONNENBERG and Lewis come on. Sonnenberg, the relentless, and Lewis, the dignified but cagy grand old man of the sport. They go to a dull draw through a persistent clamor for action. Jack Curly's hulking figure appears in the aisles. It is time for him to take a hand. There had best be a fast bout now. Sam Cordovano, the line coach of Columbia, and Rudy Dusek take the mat and for 20 minutes you get the acrobatics that pack them in. Howls of pain, roughhouse, flying tackles outside the ropes.

* * *

TO me the Browning-George thing was like three hundred other wrestling bouts, but there were three women in my section who made it interesting. They were for the handsome George, of course, and the writhing of the intertwined male flesh and the unusual effect of the multitude of impassive faces through the haze and god knows what other dramatic elements rendered them virtually delirious. The mature, large-mortbed brunette laughed strangely throughout and shouted occasional amateurish advice, but the little blonde was on her feet most of the time and she screamed the most vicious cajoling to George it has been my fortune to hear in public. Even the wrestlers turned around at times. They were undoubtedly sorry to have to follow Curley's instructions instead.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

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WAR PREPARATIONS SEEN IN ROOSEVELT PLAN TO UNITE RADIO-TELEGRAPH

Will Also Cut Wages to Permit Higher Profits

By G. LANDS

NEW YORK.—In the New York Times last Thursday there appeared a huge front page article concerning the official government plans for the communication industry. A study of this industry was requested last spring by President Roosevelt, who felt it of the utmost importance that the government adopt a definite policy in regards to communications. This report has now been laid before the President by the Interdepartment Communications Committee of which Secretary Roper is the chairman.

The proposal of this committee is that there be established a system of monopolies in the communication industry under direct "government supervision," that there be created a Federal communication commission to have jurisdiction over all interstate and foreign communications, and that that agency have authority similar to that which is held by the Interstate Commerce Commission over the railroads. Secretary Roper termed the report "a study of the necessity for a more definite national policy as to regulations, supervised by a commission or by Federal department unit."

This attention to the telegraph industry is not momentary. The interest that the government has always displayed in this field was shown during the World War when it took over the entire communications industry. It has long been felt by government officials that the telegraph industry was of basic importance, especially in "critical times." That a "critical time" is near at hand is evidenced by the haste with which this measure is being put through in preparation for the coming session of Congress.

Towards Monopoly

Incorporated in the plan of the Interdepartment Communications Commission is the merging of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies to facilitate the government control. This has been a moot question for many months, although officials of both companies refused to make any definite statements concerning it. The committee states that both these telegraph companies look with favor upon such a move, since it will reduce their expenses and enable them to compete more successfully with other foreign services such as England. Although such a merger was sought some time ago and considered inadvisable because of the anti-trust laws, it is now recognized that at the present time these mergers will be considered "permissive." This is very much in keeping with the Roosevelt trend towards monopoly and trust control.

For War Purposes

The manner in which the telegraph industry is to be reorganised is by a fusion of all domestic telegraph and radio services into one trust and a separate merger for all foreign communications either by cable or radio. This form of division between domestic and foreign business would be "helpful in case of hostilities and for national defense." Here it is obvious that the consideration around which the whole project revolves is the preparation for the next war.

The strategic significance of the communications industry is recognized to be of primary importance "in case of hostilities and for national defense." This is not a spontaneous gesture of the Administration, but part of a carefully planned study and "stock-taking" of the war resources of the government.

It is not by chance that on this Interdepartmental Communications Committee we find General Irving Carr of the War Department and Captain C. C. Hooper of the Navy Department. It is not by chance that the chairman of this committee, Secretary Roper, is that very same gentleman whose fascist sentiments are well-known throughout the country and whose deep interest and hearty approval of the Hitler regime was expressed in his speech at the Madison Square Fascist meeting a few weeks ago.

To Cut Wages

There is also another important consideration involved in this undertaking. That is the reduction of expenses for the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies. Although the Western Union has continually made statements to the effect that it is not "in the red" as so many other firms are, and, in a recent article stated that a considerable profit running into the millions has been made in the past year, it is nevertheless desirous of "reducing expenses." This blow is aimed directly at the employees.

A merger of both telegraph companies means a drastic paring down of the forces of workers. Where in the past each department needed a section or branch manager there will be a consolidation into one department with one head. Thousands of these smaller managers will be released. With the merging of the companies and the ensuing increase of "efficiency," will come a wholesale extermination of older operators and clerks. Most of the workers who have given many years of devoted service will be replaced by newer forces at a much lower wage standard. Workers with higher positions will be reduced to lower paid jobs.

Company Union

In the telegraph industry the workers have had no real organization to fight for them. The postal workers were represented either by an A. F. L. union, or not at all. In the A. F. L. organization the workers received as poor a deal as has usually been handed out by A. F. L. unions to the workers.

There is but one organization of the Western Union employees, which is called the Association of Western Union Employees. This is a company union to the core. The workers know it as such and have never brought any of their problems to it or looked to it for any guidance. Dues were paid only in order to protect jobs. The same officials held office year after year. Meetings, held infrequently and poorly attended, were less lively than a morgue. The whole organization had the stench of a stagnant and decaying company controlled union. And this is the only organization which is supposedly representing the telegraph workers. Can these workers turn to the A. W. U. E. in such a crisis as now looms over them? Can they expect that the A. W. U. E. will struggle with them in the face of this emergency? Not by a long shot! Will Franklin G. Burton, President of the A. W. U. E., who has recently been appointed as an advisor on the National Labor Board, assist these workers in getting a "fair deal?" By no means! His bread is buttered on the other side and he is well aware of it.

Such is the situation which now faces the workers of the Western Union Telegraph Company in particular. There are two alternatives. Either to wait for the boulder to come crashing down without stepping aside to safety or to begin to take such measures as will insure adequate protection and results in the impending struggle. Surely the latter is more digestible to American workers who have been known to prefer struggles to submissive annihilation!

* * *

ED NOTE.—Workers of the Telegraph industry are urged to correspond with the Daily Worker which will be glad to hear their problems. Communications of telegraph workers are in the Daily Worker every Friday. Be sure and get your copy and show it to your friends.

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS FOR THE Daily Worker

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Dec. 20th:
Film showing of "Cain and Artem" at Martin Hall, 4959 Martin Ave. Showings at 7 and at 9 p.m. Admission 15c.

Dec. 21st:
Film showing of "Cain and Artem" at Finnish Hall, 5969—14th Street. Showings at 7 and 9 p.m. Adm. 15c.

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Oppose Democratic Election in Chicago ILGWU Dress Local

Union Now Has 5,000 Members: Opposition Fights Wage Cuts

By a Dressmaker

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the blessing of the N. R. A., the International Ladies Garment Workers now has a union of dressmakers in Chicago numbering five thousand. Prior to the arrival of the Blue Eagle the International consisted of the remnants of the machine left from the break-up of the union in 1928.

The leadership of the dress strike last Fall was in the hands of the "old-timers," and it was their tactics that were used. No striker was permitted to ask questions or speak on the conduct of the strike. The same tactics were used in ratifying the agreement arrived at between the bosses and these "old-timers": it could not be challenged by the strikers.

That is why our agreement accepts the classification of the "sub-skilled," which in the plain language of the dressmakers means that the bosses have the right to pay less than the minimum, on the theory that the worker is "sub-skilled" and that he can fire these workers without objection from the union.

This agreement also includes a "reorganization" clause which sacrifices the most elementary union right. It permits the bosses to fire 10 per cent of the workers each six months. Every union worker knows who will be fired—that element which fights for price and conditions in the shop.

To prevent the dressmakers from enforcing the gains that were granted by the agreement, there is a clause forbidding strikes and stoppages.

Immediately after the strike the administration paid its "debts" and business agents were appointed to the tune of $50 a week.

Our worse fears of the agreement have been realized. There has been wholesale firing. Prices have been reduced far below the minimum. Permission to work overtime is regularly granted, while hundreds of jobless dressmakers walk the streets.

It was then that our opposition began to grow. Our program, which was for a struggle against wage cuts, firing, reorganization and the classification of sub-skilled, and which stressed the need for democracy in the union, was widely accepted. The opposition put forth a demand for elections which received the backing of the dressmakers to such an extent that the administration was forced to agree.

A number of the leading members of the opposition were nominated for the offices of business agent. All of these nominees were rejected by the Joint Board. The reason given was that they had not been members for one year. This was supposed to be a liberal ruling, inasmuch as the constitution calls for two years, but this apparent liberality meant nothing, since the union was actually born in the month of September, 1933. Local 100, for instance, now has around four thousand members, and one year ago it had fifteen members.

This ruling means that all these dressmakers who now make up the dress union of the I. L. W. U. in Chicago have no right to choose their own officers.

The real reason for rejecting the Progressive candidates is their campaign for a struggle against firings, reorganizations and wage cuts, and their demand for more democracy in the union.

National Events

PLAN LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

DETROIT.—Communist Party, Dist. 7, is calling a conference of representatives of workers' organizations to make plans for the Lenin Memorial meeting next month. The conference will be held Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 p.m., at John Reed Club, 106 W. Hancock.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

CHICAGO. — Communist Party, Sect. 2, will hold an entertainment and dance Saturday, Dec. 23, at Stybles Hall, 37th St. and Turner Ave., to raise funds for its shop concentration work.

COMMUNIST PARTY BAZAAR

ROXBURY, Mass.—Communist Party Night at the Annual Bazaar will be held by the New England District of the Communist Party, on Wednesday night, December 20, at the New International Hall, 42 Wenonah St., Roxbury, Mass.

C. W. A. Cuts Wages Below Promised Minimum; Refuses Jobs to Negroes, Women, Single Men

Chicago Single Men Win 1,100 C. W. A. Jobs

A demonstration of single men in Chicago, called by the Unemployed Councils, won 1,100 jobs from the C. W. A., which has been discriminating against the many thousand single men and women. Carl Lockner, Secretary of the Unemployed Federation, is shown addressing the demonstration. Lockner led the delegation to the C. W. A. offices.

Jobless Convention to Take Up C.W.A.

Unemployed workers who are seeking C. W. A. jobs in vain, and those now working on C. W. A. projects, write in to the Daily Worker from all parts of the country. These letters, some of which are quoted in the accompanying article expose the fact that wages are being cut below the promised minimum, discrimination is general, fired workers get no relief, and that millions are seeking jobs in vain.

The protest against the conditions under the Civil Workers Administration is an important part of the campaign for the national convention against unemployment, to be held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 13. The national convention of the unemployed will formulate a national program for the C. W. A. workers. The convention will unite all the local struggles of the C. W. A. workers into one national struggle for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and for the demands of the C. W. A. workers.

Intensify the preparations for the national convention against unemployment. Elect delegates from all workers organizations for a united fight of all workers against unemployment. Demand a job or relief for all workers. Demand the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill. Hold a meeting of C. W. A. workers and elect job committees to make demands on grievances to the C. W. A. authorities.

Letters from Jobless Show Discrimination; No Pay When Sick; Most Workers Can't Get Jobs; Lies of Roosevelt Exposed

By CARL REEVE

NEW YORK.—The C.W.A., as it actually works out on the job, cuts wages below the minimum promised by Roosevelt, discriminates against many sections of the unemployed, and fires many off the job without returning them to relief. The unemployed workers correspondence to the Daily Worker shows that the C.W.A. workers throughout the country are bitterly protesting against conditions imposed upon them by the C. W. A. The small fraction given jobs have won better conditions only where an organised fight of the workers has been carried on, these letters show.

Wages Cut By C.W.A.

A letter from a C.W.A. worker from Winter Park, Florida, gives a typical example of the swindling of the workers carried on by the C. W.A. "It was clearly stated by the Federal Civil Works program that common labor was to receive forty cents an hour," writes this worker, with a thirty-hour week, totalling twelve dollars per week. The first Saturday we received the pay at forty cents an hour. The next Saturday, with no notice whatsoever, we were paid at the rate of thirty cents an hour. The shock to all employes was great. We were all in debt.

"Many creditors were angry and did not believe us when we told them the government had broken its own agreement. We owed for the necessities of life. Every man received three dollars less, last Saturday, than was actually due him. The failure of the government in paying the men all of their pay has made a lot of trouble for all of us as well as small merchants who trusted us.

This letter is signed by "a hard worker and a good citizen." It is typical of many letters showing the reduction in wages put through by Roosevelt's C.W.A. agents. Another letter from Lowell, Mass., says, "We were given jobs as C.W.A. workers digging sewers and installing water mains, etc., receiving $12.50 for five days work instead of the regular wages we were getting on the city relief work."

Their Jobs Were Given

The letters of C.W.A. unemployed workers from all parts of the country show that the statement of Roosevelt that "four million have been put to work" is entirely false. In every city in the country from five to ten times as many have registered for C.W.A. work and very few additional jobs are now being given out. The letter from Lowell is typical of many reports, "The majority of the regular city relief workers have been laid off, the excuse being the allotment is exhausted. About five hundred more families are on local relief rolls than before the C.W.A. Still Roosevelt and Johnson tell us things are on the upturn and even though it takes four year or ten years, we will leave this bad crisis behind forever. What I want to know is, what are these 17 million unemployed people going to do during the following four or ten years. Let them eat cake."

"The destitute, drought stricken farmers of this county have swelled in number from 1,000 families, to 1,500 in the last few weeks," writes an unemployed worker from Bemidji, Minnesota. "The promises of putting hundreds to work have not taken place. On one project forty workers were employed and a few days later 26 were fired. There is an office staff of forty and hardly more jobs than that were given out."

"In this city 50,000 have registered for a job but only 10,000 got jobs out of 50,000," says a letter from Indianapolis, Indiana. "Where do they think the other 40,000 are going to live?" A Chester, Pa., unemployed correspondent writes, "The Chester Times comes out with a statement that 3,700 are already employed under C.W.A. Charles A. Ernst, chairman of the C.A.S., claims 1,680 total at work under the C.A.S. program. But the workers themselves can find only 220 men working on this proposition." The writer then lists where the men are working. Similar reports come in from all cities.

The C.W.A. program is characterised by this stalling and swindling of the jobless, and by widespread discrimination. Many workers cannot get jobs at all. A letter from Atlanta, Ga., states that no Negroes have been put on C.W.A. jobs. This condition prevails in the South. But Jim Crow methods of the C.W.A. are not confined to the South. A worker writes in from New York that in many of the 28 C.W.A. offices in New York, Negroes are not even alowed to register but are Jim Crowed to the Harlem office, regardless of where they live, and certainly, in the giving out of jobs, the Negroes get less jobs.

Single men and women are generally discriminated against in the giving out of relief. "Tens of thousands of single unemployed men and women of Detroit are discriminated against," writes a Detroit unemployed worker. "There is no relief from city, state and federal administration. In Detroit, single workers are placed in the Fischer Lodge and the county poor home in Eloise, but only a limited amount are put there and the conditions are not good in them."

From Massilon, Ohio, comes an example of the widespread discrimination against the foreign-born workers. "Out of 726 men in Massilon, now on the payroll of the C.W.A., there are only very few foreign-born, and these are either citizens, veterans or have extra large families. Many have registered with the C.W.A. board of this city, over three thousand, but it seems all to be only a slim hope," this worker concludes.

Firing of Workers

After the workers receive C.W.A. jobs, discrimination does not cease. The Florida worker, quoted above, says of discrimination, "The foreman told the men, that if they were dismissed for any reason whatsoever, they would receive no more help or employment of any kind, from city, state, or federal government."

Another letter from a Chicago C. W. A. worker exposes the deliberate attempt to keep as many off of relief as possible, and to pay nothing to sick workers. This worker writes that on Nov. 29 he started on C.W.A. work. He and his mother received their last grocery order Nov. 6 for $12.92. He did not receive his first pay until two weeks after he started work, and had to borrow to eat. He then became seriously ill with erysipelas. He paid a doctor bill of $18 with borrowed money. He wrote, asking for continuation of his salary. He continued, "The office timekeeper payroller called me up at once and quite excitedly and emphatically told me it was impossible to pay me for any sick time, it was against the rules of the C.W.A." His mother then went to the relief. In three days she got a $2.94 grocery order. The relief office refused to pay the doctor and the investigator said he looked "well." "She had not been to see me and the time she said I was well, I was in bed, unable to get up. I was sick two weeks. The doctor cost $27. I lost nine days pay. Between the relief and the rules of the C.W.A., I could starve to death very easily, as I am in poor health, after 11 months on relief."

Many of these letters from workers in sections where there is no organization ask what to do about the starvation condition. Other letters answer this question. Letters from Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Bemidji, Decatur, Illinois, and many other other places show that by holding meetings of the workers, electing a job committee and making demands on those in charge of the jobs, concessions have been won.

CWA Men Waiting for 5 Day Salaries

Iron Town Men Fired Till Things Move Better

VIRGINIA, Minn.—C. W. A. workers on the Mesaba Iron Range here have worked only two to five days since installation of the projects, have been cut off relief on this excuse and are being kept waiting weeks for their wages.

In Virginia the C. W. A. worked two days and then were laid off indefinitely on the excuse the foremen have to go to school to learn how to clear the woods.

In Embarrass, a small farming community, the men worked two to five days on a C. W. A. project, and were laid off in order for the officials to get things moving better. After the men were put into the C. W. A. their families were immediately cut off relief. Farmers here have waited more than two weeks for the resumption of their C. W. A. jobs.

Workers in Cook did only five days on the C. W. A. projects, were laid off, asked to re-register and are still waiting for their five days' pay checks. In Chisholm the men did five days on the C. W. A. and were laid off. In Argo Township and Wassa the men were informed to go to work and then were laid off.

News Briefs

Lindbergh Nearing Home

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The Lindberghs were reported seen flying over Wilmington, Del., at 11:05 a. m. this morning. Floyd Bennett Airport officials here said that they had received word that the Lindberghs would land at the field.

Short Circuit Delays Trains

NEW YORK, Dec. 19. — A short circuit of unknown origin in Pennsylvania Station today caused a delay of all trains for four hours. A fire which broke out due to the short circuit, caused no damage.

Gale Kills Two, Wrecks Four Vessels

SEATTLE, Dec. 19. — Gales and rainstorms on the Pacific coast took two lives, disabled four ships, wrecked many small craft and flooded many cities in this vicinity.

12 Die in African Mine

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 19. — Ten natives and two Europeans were killed here when a platform crashed, throwing them into a deep mine shaft.

Winch Kills Fisherman

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 19.—Pere Howlette, a fisherman on the schooner May IV, was killed yesterday when he became entangled and was drawn into the winch.

Mass. Silk Local of 400 Votes to Break Away from A. F. L.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 19.—Silk Workers of the College Weavers, who were organized into the United Textile Workers' Union following a strike last March, voted to withdraw from the A. F. of L. union and return their charter to the national office, at a membership meeting last Friday night. There are about 400 members in the local.

The action was taken after Ann Burlak, national secretary of the National Textile Workers' Union, had spoken on the treacherous activities of the U. T. W. in recent strike struggles.

The workers of College Weavers have had their own bitter experiences with the U. T. W. officials, both in the strike last March when they might have won substantial increases but received only a five per cent increase through the work of Organizer White, and also in their second strike last September. In the latter strike they were ordered back to work by U. T. W. officials and their case was turned over to the Cotton Textile State Industrial Relations Board set up by the N. R. A. The Board handed down a decision giving no concessions at all to the workers.

At their meeting on Friday the local voted to function independently temporarily until they read and discuss the constitution of the National Textile Workers' Union. A special meeting on the aims and purposes of the N. T. W. is to be called for this purpose, to which Ann Burlak has been invited.

3 Detroit Workers Face Court Thurs.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19.—Three young workers, who were arrested while protesting the Scottsboro verdict and the Hitler terror last Wednesday afternoon, will be tried Thursday, Dec. 21, by a jury trial at Recorders Court under Judge Boyne.

The three, Sophie Hernstein, Betty Jameson and Phyllis Frank, were arrested after police had used hammers and files to break the chains binding them to a post in downtown Detroit while they shouted "Free the Scottsboro Boys" and called on the workers to join the demonstration held in Grand Circus Park and at the City Hall. Police attacked assembled workers with clubs.

The workers are being defended by the International Labor Defense. All workers are urged to attend the trial.

Rising Food Prices Aid Only Profiteers; Farmers, Workers Hit

By N. BUCHWALD

II.

The Secretary of Agriculture makes no bones about the fact that the consumers carry the full burden of the increase in farm prices:

"It is expected that these taxes (processing) in the main will be passed on to the consumer."

And again:

"Giving farm commodities generally a purchasing power in terms of other goods equal to that which they had before the war, may . . . involve higher prices to the consumers."

Mr. Wallace justifies this added burden upon the consumer on both ethical and economic grounds. The farmer has had the worse of it during the years of the depression, and it is only fair that the "urban community" chip in to help out the poor farmer. On the other hand, the improved economic condition of the "rural community" will be a stimulus to business generally and will result in more employment.

In a word

"Everyone has an interest in paying the farmer fair prices, in putting agriculture back on its feet."

But this plea to help the poor farmer is actually a plea for the profiteer. Mr. Wallace cannot support the contention that the farmer is the real beneficiary of the increase in the cost of living. On the contrary, he is forced to admit that while farm prices rose 42 per cent between March and October, the purchasing power of the farmer rose only from 49 per cent of the pre-war level to 60 per cent. At the same time the prices of commodities the farmers buy rose 17 per cent and are 119 per cent of the pre-war level. He cannot suppress the fact that:

"Part of the consumers' dollar goes now to support wasteful and unnecessary competition, duplication of selling expense, a needless multiplicity of so-called services to the consumers, dubious credit arrangements, and various unethical practices."

What part of the consumers' dollar is thus diverted to the coffers of the profiteer, the Secretary of Agriculture does not state, but we have seen in the case of the milk distributing monopolies that 8¢ of the consumers' dollar goes to the distributors and only 19 cents to the dairy farmer. Similar profiteering spreads obtain in the case of cotton, wheat, tobacco, meat and in other basic farm commodities. The processing tax, inflation and various other devices for increasing the cost of living have resulted merely in increasing the profits of the capitalist gangs that stand between the farmer and the consumer.

Mr. Wallace makes a fraudulent statement when he says that "for years now consumers have had farm products at less than cost." He knows very well that the consumer has been paying right along exorbitant prices of which the farmer received only a pauper's share while profiteers got the rest.

And when we speak of consumers we must bear in mind that the farmers themselves constitute about one-third of the consuming public. The farmers' food bill is increased in addition to the higher cost of manufactured non-agricultural goods.

Small Farmers' Income Cut Through Price Increases in Fertilizer, Manufactured Goods They Have to Buy

The policy of crop and acreage reduction is the core of the agricultural program of the New Deal. Most of the farmers' ills are attributed by Mr. Wallace to the large "surpluses" of various farm commodities. These surpluses, he explains, are a result of the reduced agricultural exports which fell from about 16 per cent of the total production in 1920 to about 7 per cent last year. Yet he admits that "agricultural difficulties result in part from production in excess of consumers' needs and in part from under-consumption." The policy of crop reduction should result in wiping out the large carry-overs and in a rise of prices in accordance with the law of supply and demand. This is the basic tenet of Mr. Wallace's economics. But he is also mindful of the fact that higher prices trend to decrease the domestic demand and thus aggravate the condition of under-consumption:

"Prices fixed too high tend to stimulate production while restricting consumption and thus defeat the object in view."

Without attempting to reconcile this contradiction he harps on reduced production "as an emergency relief measure," though admitting that "the ultimate solution requires an increase in consumption." It is around this program of reducing production that the policy of the Roosevelt administration revolves. The processing tax, the various price bonuses on agricultural products and the schemes offered for re-financing the farm debts are all based on the acceptance by the farmers of the crop reducing program of the A. A. A.

Most of the "successes" boasted of by the Secretary of Agriculture are in the direction of reducing production, decreasing acreage under cultivation and actual destruction of millions of acres of planted cotton. With the air of a conquering hero returning from the field of battle, Mr. Wallace recites the "victory" won in the cotton belt where about ten million acres of cotton were actually destroyed and the crop reduced by about four million bales. Similar "victories" have been won in the hog-raising area where the hog production was greatly checked and millions of pounds of pork actually dumped. With the knife at the throat of the desperate farmers, the A.A.A. succeeded in securing their "voluntary" cooperation in carrying out the reduction program and assuring a similar if not greater reduction in the years to come.

Though described as an "emergency measure," the crop reduction program brought no relief to the farmers despite the hundreds of millions of dollars extorted from the consumers to finance this program. Mr. Wallace admits that "the situation in the farm belt remains critical," that "a fair exchange value at this writing is not in sight," that "farm income from live stock products, poultry and eggs in 1933 seems likely to be about the same as in 1932." He admits that "some farmers, notably the beef-cattle men, lost purchasing power between March and October." By his own admissions, Mr. Wallace establishes the complete failure of the A.A.A. as an "emergency measure." And since the A.A.A. is closely linked with the N.R.A., the failure of the New Deal as a whole is thus established.

Painting a Gloomy Outlook

Despite all the ballyhoo which he himself indulges in on behalf of the New Deal, Mr. Wallace cannot help admitting the unfavorable outlook, at best—the muddied uncertainty of the future. Here are some of his statements:

"The economic conditions and restricted domestic demand may not change for the better quickly.

"Industrialization and the rush to the cities may have gone too far. We may be entering a prolonged period of urban unemployment.

"Centralization in huge plants appears to have gone too far. . . . It may be necessary to modify our former ideal of a highly efficent commerical agriculture, and to facilitate so-called "subsistence farming."

Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of Agriculture has the courage of calling a spade a spade by designing the monetary policy of the administration as "controlled inflation" or simply "inflation." He asserts that inflation "lightens each farmer's debt and tax burden in proportion to the extent that it raises the prices of the products." But also here he is forced to concede the ultimate failure of inflation as an aid to the farmers:

"It is well to bear in mind the probability that the favorable influence of our monetary policy on the prices of cotton and wheat may not continue if foreign countries reduce the weight of gold behind their currencies as rapidly as we do."

Farmers Know All About It

The admissions of failure contained in the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, the facts revealing the true beneficiaries of the A.A.A., the figures proving that the condition of the farmers today has not improved and has become worse under the New Deal,—all this may be shocking news to some innocent souls who have been duped by the New Deal propaganda. For the mass of poor farmers there is nothing new in this report. Of their bitter plight they know from their own bitter experience. The true meaning of the New Deal has come to them in terms of evictions, foreclosures, starvation incomes, mounting costs of living. While the New Deal offers them no better hope for the future than a set of exploded phrases, the farmers are beginning to seek a way of their own, the way of revolutionary fight against the system which breeds unemployment and ruin. The revolt of the farmers is more than mere opposition to this or that policy of the present administration. It is becoming more and more a revolt against the whole profit system. Therein lies the only hope of the masses of poor farmers, therein lies the mortal danger to the profit system which the prophets of the New Deal seek to save and perpetuate.

Shop Forum Draws Workers To Defense of Soviet Union

Scottsboro Discussion, Interrupted by Rumor of War on the Soviets, Emphasizes Lynching As Part of War Plans

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We hold weekly forums in the lunchroom in the Bleyer Shop, which produces paper plate and paper bags. This week we had an especially interesting event take place, which I want other workers to read about.

We were holding one of our weekly shop forums in the lunchroom at 12:30, discussing Scottsboro and mobilizing the workers of the Bleyer Shop for Saturday's demonstration. A few minutes after the speaker had begun, one of the workers, an old German fellow, looking worried and anxious, rushed in, went over to one of the leading comrades, whispered a few words to him, took a seat at another table and spoke to a worker seated next to him. In a minute there was a murmuring all over the room. The speaker was unable to continue and asked the cause of the disturbance. It was then announced that this fellow, while having his lunch in a restaurant heard on the radio that Germany had declared war on the Soviet Union.

All the workers were hocced at the report, became indignant. One cried out, "We'll make it a real demonstration tomorrow."

In the period usually allotted to questions, the workers demanded discussion on the war situation. Another of the comrades spoke, linking up the attempt to legally lynch the Scottsboro boys with war preparations, pointing out how the ruling class is trying to divide the ranks of the workers, white against black, in order to weaken the resistance of the masses and to lead them into another world war and into an attack on the Soviet Union.

In the meantime, one of the comrades called up the Daily Worker and found that no such report had been received. Still later, it was learned that the worker who heard the news, heard it mentioned only as a rumor.

For fully one hour after work began the whole factory was still excitedly discussing the war question. Although everyone understood it was just a rumor, they saw clearly the immediate danger of war, and the necessity for action against war.

I must explain how we won the right from the boss to hold these forums. We have held them for the last seven years. In the very beginning, Comrade Ray Rakocin was invited to speak for several weeks in success. Then the comrades of the factory developed their own speakers.

It took some time before the bosses were aware of these forums. They demanded they be stopped. The workers, through their committee, insisted that it was not the business of the bosses how the workers conducted themselves during their lunch period. Negotiations followed for about two months, during which time the forums continued regularly. Finally the bosses said all right, have the forum, but not in the factory. Have it in the dining room. In the old building the dining room was small and not very airy. So the workers continued to hold it in the factory, with no further interference on the part of the bosses. What is very significant is that while the factory was moving from the old building to the new one, a little ways up on the same avenue, some workers who were still in the old building walked over to the new building every Thursday just for the shop forum.

This forum is under the leadership of the Party nucleus in the shop. It has increased in membership from 30 and 40, to about 60 and 70. They are held every Thursday, and only on special occasions on other days, such as the necessity for a strong mobilization for the Scottsboro demonstration.

NOTE:

We publish letters from textile, needle, shoe and leather workers every Wednesday. Workers in these industries are urged to write us of their conditions of work, and of their struggles to organize. Get the letters to us by Saturday of each week.

Fastest Dress Operator in Chicago Earns $18 to $22

(By a Needle Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—To the workers of the Needle Trades, members of the I.L.G.W.U.:

I am an operator on dresses, when there is work. At present I have none. While I was looking for work a few days ago, one of the bosses of a large concern felt like talking. He made a speech, telling me that in New York every operator makes the scale and more.

I would appreciate it very much if someone would write to the Daily Worker and explain conditions as they really are in the dress shops of New York and other cities.

The prices in the dress shops of Chicago have been cut so low that the operator cannot make the scale. The fastest operator, when working full time, earns from $18 to $22.

The finishers are week workers, in most of the shops, but in many cases, the slow worker is put on as a baster, earning $15 a week instead of $18.75.

Mary Politzer.
(Signature authorized.)

In the Home

CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

In a series of articles dealing with the subordinated status of women under capitalism, Dr. H. M. Toozan has pointed out how, under the increasing difficulties imposed on the workers by the deepening economic crisis, the woman suffers more and more proportionately. In a "civilization" wherein she is casually expected to marry in order to provide for her living, it becomes next to impossible to do so because the men can no longer afford homes, wives and families. Here is a concrete example of a situation increasingly common:

A "GENTLEMAN" CONDUCTOR
By DR. HARRY M. TOOZAN

A young man and a "young lady" came into my office. The "gentleman" enters first for a secret consultation. "Doctor, I want to know the truth about this girl. I suspect she is a bad girl. I had intended to marry her."

I take the "bad girl" and find out upon a medical examination that she is pregnant three months and due to become a mother in six more.

I take a more detailed history of the case. Here it is: three months ago was the merry month of May. One nice evening in a big park . . . staying late into the night . . . they yielded to their impulse. A month later, conception verified: the girl's appeals to the "gentleman": talks, meetings, dates: nausea, vomiting increased: what is to be done?

I ask her if she is willing to marry the young man and settle the whole affair at once. She jumps up from joy at the thought of it. "Sure, sure," she cries. "Please, Doctor, help me: talk to him!"

I take in the "gentleman" and start long "diplomatic negotiations" with a "hostile foreign power." "No! No! Nothing doing! My parents are against it! Out of the question. Abortion, that's all!"

I argue: "In that I cannot help you; nor should anybody else: it is too far gone, too dangerous! Risking a girl's life!

"No matter. Her own fault." He goes away mad, like a tiger.

How different already would such an incident be in the Soviet Union! In the first place, woman's complete economic and social equality is a real thing, and women can be independent in spirit as well as economically.

Our bourgeois society sides with the man. A socialist society makes him equally responsible with the girl, not only in law, but in the attitude of his fellows. At the same time, the equality and independence of men and women there makes the responsibility less fearful.

Obviously, marriage to this particular "gentlemen" at best would be a sort of "lesser evil"—no real solution at all, only the exchange of an immediate tragedy for a later one, a typical capitalist "solution."

Can You Make 'em Yourself?

Pattern 1740 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards 39 inch fabric and ⅝ yard contrasting. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

In a socialist society such an incident need not be a tragedy at all. A workers' society does not consider such a girl disgraced, and it makes every provision that the father will contribute to the child's support, and that the child will not suffer socially or economically from the conditions of its birth.

Gloversville Leather Workers Tell How They Learned Value of "Daily"

Fearlessly Defended Interests of Strike in Fulton County

(By a Leather Worker Correspondent)

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—This is from a new reader of the Daily Worker. Though I read several copies before, they did not receive the attention they merited as I did not then agree with the policies expressed therein.

Being a worker, I cannot but help support a working class paper that aids us in our struggles. It has been clear that the Daily has done this by fearlessly defending the interests of the workers. Since the strike in Fulton County of 2,000 tanners, many working in the mills find that they need the Daily to guide them.

Many of the readers of the Daily Worker have followed the strike of the Leather Workers Union of Fulton County with great interest, knowing that this is but another proof of the awakening of the masses to an understanding of their revolutionary role in making the workers of Fulton County conscious of their class and power.

This strike has been a landmark of progress of workers in this county. Fulton County has been a reactionary center where the workers have been grossly misused, suffering cut after cut in wages, with the back of the workers bowed deeper under each succeeding cut.

Comrade Solomon showed the path for the workers to follow. Dispelling and dissipating the opposition which he, like other Communist leaders, encountered in the form of a red scare, he showed that this form of attack by the bosses was but a means to becloud the issue of economic justice to the workers.

The workers know now that the Communist Party provides able and militant leadership in carrying on the struggles against the bosses. The Daily Worker is doing its part in making the workers of Fulton County class conscious. Comrade Solomon has introduced the Daily Worker to the workers here. Workers are finding the truth in this paper.

The Daily Worker will furnish the inspiration for a Communist Party in Fulton County to lead the workers to new victories. I appreciated the excellent article of Michael Gold in the Dec. 11 issue.

An ex-striker,
—I. Berlin
(Signature Authorized)

How Armours Dept. Stopped Overtime Gyp

(By a Packing House Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill.—It has been said in Armours Sheep Kill Department that it was impossible for us to finish killing on time. But it has been seen that this is untrue. On Dec. 5 there was a leaflet distributed in our department, demanding that they stop gypping us. Since that time the boss has seen to it that we get out on time, and here is the leaflet that did the trick:

STOP GYPPING

"Armour Sheep Kill Department Workers:

"We are being gypped from one-half to two hours overtime a week per man. We want pay for what we do, not promises to let us out early some other time. We do the work. We wear out our shoes, clothes, and our bodies every day and we want pay for what we do, as we justly deserve.

"One man doing two men's work for less than one man's pay in this department. They speed up chain on men in afternoon.

"Bebore bonus we used to do 50 to 60 sheep an hour. Now we do 80 to 100 sheep an hour. They pay checker $37 a week to see we do equal to bonus work, but they quit paying bonus. Swift's, Wilson's, Hammond's still pay bonus.

"Let us demand pay for all overtime an dreturn of bonus. Let us build our union that we need so much to get what we want.

"Armour Sheep Kill Department Committee, Packing House Workers Industrial Union.

"(You can join the union by going to headquarters, 10 W. 47th St., or 4848 S. Ashland Ave., or seeing one of the members in the department.")

The leaflet was gotten out by a group of us in the department getting together, discussing our grievances and then deciding to write the leaflet. Everybody was satisfied that we started some good work and everyone joined the union.

The day the leaflet was distributed, the overtime gypping stopped and we intend to keep it stopped. That same day the number of union men in that department doubled.

This shows that the union can help us in any department right away. The bosses will make concessions if we show our teeth. Every department in the stock yards do likewise!

Anione S., New Bedford.—You failed to give us your street address and we are therefore unable to send you the material you request or answer your questions. Please send us your address so we can reply.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

M. Valneoppaa, Virginia	$ 1.48
Previous total	137.78
TOTAL TO DATE	$169.26

Send your greetings to the 24-page Tenth Anniversary edition of the Daily Worker. Rush them to us before Dec. 23.

Dye Workers Find AFL Heads Like Dues Better Than Unity

Didn't Want Their Followers to Get Help of Union That Charged 50 Cents a Month Less

(By a Textile Worker Correspondent)

PATERSON, N. J.—I was in a Weidmann Dye Shop meeting, called by the Chairman, Joe, "the rat of the A. F. of L." In their meeting the speakers spoke about unity of the workers and that the workers of the two unions should stick and fight together. When I asked for the floor to propose that the Weidmann Local of the N. T. W. U. wanted to work with the workers in Weidmann that belong in the A. F. of L. to elect a shop committee of both unions, Joe, "the rat," knew this and he refused to let me talk at the meeting. The A. F. of L. believes that the only way we can get unity is to join the A. F. of L.

But after the meeting, with a small group of A. F. of L. members, James Gorley, chairman of the Weidmann Local of N. T. W. U. and M. M. Brown, organizer of the N. T. W. U., and Herbert Snell, who was chairman of the General Dye Strike Committee of N. T. W. U., talked about the shop committee of both unions, and that would be unity, and how the A. F. of L. leaders tried to sell out our strike, and broke our dye strike just when we would have won it; that the A. F. of L. leaders did not fight with us on the picket lines; that they do not fight for the workers.

We asked them, how can you have unity in a union where the leaders and the bosses have secret conferences and work against the workers. The A. F. of L. has a union just to organize the workers so that they can collect dues, so that they can have a good job and good pay without any work to do. But the workers who pay dues to them have hard work and little pay.

One of the workers said the A. F. of L. was a good union. I asked him if he read the workingman's paper. He asked, which one? I said there is only one paper for the working class. That is the Daily Worker. He said he did not read it, so I told him to read the Daily Worker and to find out for himself.

I was talking to Phil D'Agostino, one of the A. F. of L. delegates in Weidmann for Joe Liss, the rat, the other day, and I asked him what he thought of trying to get a shop committee of both unions in this shop. Phil said it was all right, but the A. F. of L. members had to pay $1 a month and the N. T. W. U. members only had to pay 50 cents a month and that the A. F. of L. members would not want to pay $1 a month dues and not get any better condition in the shop than the N. T. W. U. and then they would join the N. T. W. U. So I asked him what was wrong with that. Then Phil walked right away from me. And yet he says he is with the workers.

Letters from Readers Approve New "Daily"

HOW EVERY WORKER CAN BECOME A PARTY ORGANIZER

Dear Comrades:

I have a very good friend who has shown what a Communist can do. Comrade Joe Torg has organized a Jewish I. W. O. school of fifteen children. From that school he organized a Pioneer Group of 25 children. From these groups he organized a branch of the I. W. O. With these children's parents he built a center.

It so happened that I was there when he first started to organize, and I said the chances were poor. I happened to attend an affair run by this group. It was so packed that those coming a little late could not find a seat. And the good part of it was that two-thirds of the members of the branch are from the American Legion and also from the American Federation of Labor.

Comrade Torg made an appeal for the Party, which brought the collection to $15. Now he is running an affair for the Daily Worker.

He also ran an affair for the Freiheit. I can't read the Freiheit, and therefore I don't know just what the collection was.

Comrades, this is how every Party member can become an organizer. Just put in a little time.

I live in the neighborhood, and I have started to do the same work that Comrade Torg has done.

H. GLENN.
(Signature authorized.)

THREE CENTS FOR 'DAILY' NOT TOO MUCH

New York City.

Comrade Editor:

In reply to J. Z. that the extra penny keeps many workers from buying the D. W., I for one do not agree with him, since I notice many workers eagerly spending 3 cents on bourgeois papers which contain absolutely nothing of interest or in defense of the working class.

Dear J. Z., it is not the added penny that prevents the ordinary worker from buying the D. W. It is rather the misunderstanding of Communism that really does prevent the vast majority of our fellow workers from buying and reading the Daily Worker, and it is this very misunderstanding that the "kept" press thrives upon.

We must do our utmost to help make the D. W. popular and successful.

J. M.

P. S.—Some months ago I had to change my daily travels from the I. R. T. to the Independent subway, 170th Street and the Concourse. The first morning I asked the newsstand man for th D. W. I was told, "No calls for same." But I decided to try my best and have him keep some on his stand. So the next morning I told him that I will pay him one week in advance. He agreed. First he sold about four copies a day. Now he sells about twelve every day. This station is quite some distance from home, but consider it worth while. Trust others will to likewise.

WHAT A SECTION ORGANIZER THINKS OF THE "DAILY"

Little Rock, Ark.

Boy, that sketch of James Gentry, Negro sharecropper, Arkansas, and his interview with Ben Field will go swell with the members and non-members of the F. P. A. and the I. S. N. R. here.

Both were grand issues. The Daily Worker has been consistently better. Unfortunately it can not be 12 pages daily, so that it could include more features, which the American newspaper reader is accustomed to be served with. We can utilize these featurettes to our own advantage, as for instance Ben Field's stuff.

Another thing that strikes me in the new Daily Worker is that it seems to treat current topics more completely, and timely, counteracting the capitalist leading stories. While it is noticeable that you devote more space and better writing and reporting to the main stories, their length necessarily imposes upon available space, and usually there are fewer short stories from the Middle West and the West. Perhaps that is the fault of correspondents. I appreciate that the industrial East is our concentration, and naturally more news flows therefrom.

The Party Life column should be a regular feature, and comrades should be encouraged to send in material. And with this I pledge to make a report soon.

But, as an afterthought, no use making suggestions of the kind, since you are aware of them but lack the space and finances to broaden and carry out your plans. So the thing for us to do everywhere is to save the "Daily" by fulfilling our quota and then some. We propose to make penny contributions throughout the year into our "Daily Fund," since we are so poverty stricken that it is difficult to make a showing in our drive.

H. F.,
Section Organizer,
C. P., Arkansas.

HELPING THE "DAILY" TO LIVE

Twin Falls, Idaho.

The more I read the Daily Worker, the more I like it. It sure gives no uncertain sound, fearless for the truth, and hews to line regardless of who the chips may hit. The editorials are worth more than the paper cost.

It has only one interest, and that is the interest of the toiling masses of all lands, and that is so plain all workers who read may understand. I doubt if it is excelled by any publication in the land.

But I am sorry for one thing, that it has to take up so much of its valuable space appealing for donations to keep it alive. I hope that conditions may soon change. But I am not criticizing.

Workers, fight for more and better wages so you can live and read the paper you love, the paper that is fighting for your cause. It will do its part if we do ours.

Action is more than words, so to help the Daily I enclose $1 to apply on the Doctor's (spinach) contest.

W. W. C.

DAILY WORKER STREET SALES

Chicago, Ill.

Comrade Editor:

I haven't seen any articles giving advice for street sales of the "Daily." I think there would be a decided jump in street sales if the salesmen would quote fro mthe heads and news in hawking the paper. Emphasis should be laid on such items as relief cuts, relief victories, strikes, police terror, lynchings, Scottsboro news, U.S.S.R. acomplishments, exposures of fascism in the U. S., etc.

In general, the news on the front page should be such as has a broad appeal to workers as a class, not just to small sections. However, I think the "Daily" is continually improving in this respect. The next task is to impress on all salesmen and readers how to utilise this broad appeal in getting new readers. —A. C.

UNIT GETS WORKERS CLUB TO HELP IN "DAILY" DRIVE

Dear Comrade:

Unit 4 of the Rockford Section, in discussing the problem of raising funds for the Daily Worker, decided to ask a sympathetic organization, the Scandinavian Workers Club of Rockford, to assist in the running of an affair.

The club, when approached, readily agreed to do so, non-Party workers even insisting that the club donate its hall free of charge, which was unanimously agreed upon. The result was very good, the sum of $7.65 being raised through the holding of this affair. Members of the club wanted the "Daily" in the club rooms so it was decided that a half a year's sub be taken out of the profits, the rest going as a donation from the club and unit jointly.

This shows that the "Daily" has won the confidence of the masses and that the Party units and individual members can get very ready response for the support of the Daily Worker.

The unit wishes to express its appreciation of the greatly improved paper that is now being put out, with such features as Mike Gold, the very witty Doctor Luttinger, the sport reviews (could they be more simplified in language?) and the home column. The latter column should have the best support possible because of the general low level of political understanding among the women.

In closing, the unit calls upon the units in the Rockford Section to increase their activities for the "Daily." The $15 which we have raised in our units so far is not the best results we could have attained if we really worked, and we call upon the other units in the section to pass this sum. We promise to be back with more funds very shortly, let us have real shock brigads work for our FIGHTING DAILY WORKER.

D. W. AGENT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

Whitewater, Wis.

Dear Comrades:

The inclosed bill was sent to me by Comrade B. Brink of Milwaukee with the request that I pay for it. Of course I am so used to paying the rich parasites' bills so I thought I may just as well pay a worker's bill.

You will notice from my information that Comrade Strodes' home and family have been broken up by the city and county officials for selling the Daily Worker and for his activities in the Unemployed Council in the city of Whitewater, Wis.

The facts are that Comrade G. Strode and his wife were taken by the deputy sheriff from their home to the County Insane Asylum first, and now they are back working on the County Farm in Elkhone, Wis. One of their children that was crippled from malnutrition, was sent by the county judge to a hospital at Madison. Two other children have been sent to the Government Reform Camp. That happened the first part in August.

The whole family of six had been on the County relief for almost three years, previous to the breaking up of their home and family life.

The county poor rations amounted to about 6 cents a day in food. Quite often the food was not fit to eat. I happened to be in Chicago when that happened. But as soon as I received information about what happened to Strode's family, I had notified the office of the I.L.D. in Milwaukee, as Comrade Strode and his oldest son were members of it. I also notified Comrade J. Sokat of Racine of what happened to Strode's family.

I am enclosing money order for $3.50—$1.50 to be applied to the payment of Comrade Strode's bill and $2 is to be applied for the subscription of the Daily Worker, which is to be sent to my address below.

—C. K.

MICHIGAN'S "LIBERAL" ATTORNEY GENERAL

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Comrade Editor:

Michigan has one of these Liberals warming the chair of the State Attorney General. Patrick Henry O'Brien, named for the great Virginian Rebel (who fortunately was dead ere he learned of the disgrace), is one of these poseurs who can shed tears (River Nile variety) over "My Hat Ma Ghandi" or the bourgeois misleaders of the Irish working class (no tears for Jim Larkin when in Sing Sing). But his department knows nothing of the administration of justice (laughter) in Michigan.

That is exactly the thing about which the Department of the Attorney-General should know! "There is no Law of God or Man north of forty-three!" "Somewhere east of Suez, where there ain't no Ten Commandments!" These poetic designations could well apply to the Ford Company Town of Dearborn and every other company town of Michigan.

Pat Henry O'Brien always knows nothing of the "facts of the case" when his attention is drawn to Company Town Justice. Why does not this "Liberal" open the investigation into the Ford Massacre and the Pontiac kidnapping and flogging of workers? Why have the workers of Michigan not demanded this at mass meetings? Act now!

Chrysler Employee.

New Reader Sends His Thanks for "Real Good Workers' Paper"

(By a Leather Worker Correspondent)

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—I am a leather worker in Gloversville. I started to read the paper during our strike. Although a new reader, permit me to state something about my mill.

I am working for the Wood & Hyde Co.

Two years ago Mr. Hyde invited us to a gathering. He told us to bring our wives or sweethearts. They treated us with cider and doughnuts. Mr. Hyde, Jr., who spends his leisure time in Hollywood and Africa, came and showed moving pictures how the animals are killed. Mr. Hyde lectured for us and promised a real good season. Then he gave every one of us a bushel of apples which he did not have to pay for because he got it from his uncle's farm. Many of us workers thought he was our friend.

One week later we found that the apples cost us a lot of money. He cut our wages. We had two wage cuts in four weeks. The brushers' pay was cut 33-1/3 per cent and then he cut 15 per cent more in other departments. Also big cuts in the beam shop.

But now we are organized. We have a union. This is our best Christmas present because we feel we fought for our rights and got it. We received a raise in pay of about 25 per cent and some shops got more.

As for Mr. Hyde, Jr., he is the overhead that draws $5,000 a year from our hard earned money. He spends his time in Hollywood. He would not even step into the mill. The smell is not good for him. The only thing he did when he was home was to collect from us workers money for the Home Fund Charity. He got from us $5 a year. But when we were on strike the Home Fund told us—"No money," and it is being controlled only by the bosses while we pay for it. Lots of thanks for your real good workers' paper.

PARTY LIFE

Former Farmer-Laborite Tells Why He Joined C. P.

Statement Shows Possibilities to Win Over Rank and File of Reformist Parties

The following statement was issued by a former member of the Farmer-Labor Party, who has joined the Communist Party. This letter indicates the great possibilities for convincing the rank and file within the Farmer-Labor Party of the correctness of the program of the Communist Party. This statement should be utilized in the present recruiting drive to win the honest workers, who are now members of the Farmer Labor Party, into our ranks.

* * *

WHY I JOINED THE COMMUNIST PARTY

By F. S., Former Farmer-Laborite

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—It would have to be a lengthy statement if I should give a complete and detailed summary of why I changed from the Farmer-Labor Party to the Communist Party. Here I wish to give the final incident which determined my action.

It was during the time when the Socialist Party, with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and the Farmer-Labor Party (some of them) held the Continental Congress. There the Farmer-Labor delegates joined with the S. P. and A. F. of L. delegates and voted not to seat the delegates representing some co-operative societies from Northern Minnesota on the grounds that they were Communists. And then I felt it my duty to break with them and come out for a real workers' party.

I do not sincerely believe that at the outset the Farmer-Labor Party was organized merely to give the power to another group of exploiters. But it worked out this way. The Farmer-Labor Party does not keep control over their elected officials; and, of course, they are not barred from the party if they fail to act in the interest of the common people or to live up to their campaign promises. As it stands now the Farmer-Labor Party is run by a group of leaders whose interests are connected with the exploiters and who mislead the large number of rank and file workers and farmers who are honest.

My earnest belief is that our public men must strive to give all their time and effort to educate our people to try to secure a government that will give the products of their toil to the toilers and not our despoilers that are growing rich on our labors, besides living on the fat of the land while the workers are faced with starvation and eviction.

* * *

Note by Dist. Committee, Dist. No. 9 (Minneapolis)

Comrade P. S. was an active worker in the Farmer-Labor Party and took a leading part in the activity of the F.-L. Party in the Ninth Ward. But like many others he believed that the F.-L. Party could still be cleaned out of its leaders. Once he realized that it is useless and through his own experience saw that the F.-L. Party is nothing else but the Party of the bankers and business men, he courageously dropped it and came over to the Communist Party. He proved his sincerity by helping to organize an Unemployed Council in the Ninth Ward and to participate actively in the revolutionary campaigns where he exposes the leaders of the F.-L. Party. Comrade P. S. is a worker still holding a job and therefore we withhold his full name.

We welcome Comrade P. S. into the Communist Party and call upon all other honest workers in the Farmer-Labor Party to follow his example.

* * *

Note by Editor

The District Committee of District No. 9, in welcoming this worker from the ranks of the Farmer-Labor Party into the ranks of the Communist Party, has neglected to point out to Comrade P. S. that the workers can never depend upon our "public men" to try to secure a government that will give the products of their toil to the toilers. This job will never be done by "public men." It will be done only by an organized working class, with the Communist Party at its head. The act of Comrade P. S. in coming into the ranks of the Communist Party shows that he realizes this fact. We join the District Committee in welcoming Comrade P. S. into the Party, and in calling upon all honest workers in the Farmer-Labor Party to follow his example.

* * *

Note by Editor

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Detroit Pledges to Raise $500 More to Help Get New Press

DETROIT, Mich. — To help the Daily Worker install its new press, Detroit district pledges to raise $500 in addition to its quota of $2,000 already raised in the $40,000 drive.

The Greek Workers' colony, under the leadership of the Greek Workers Educattional Club, the first foreign language group to fulfill its quota, $40, will raise at least $10 extra for the new press.

Flint, Mich., with a quota of $15, raised $44.63, one worker alone, J. F. B., contributing $15 of his wages to help the "Daily" install its new press. Flint will raise at least $50. Grand Rapids, Mich., with a quota of $50, is already credited with $54.77, with good prospects that the total will reach over $75 in the very new future.

Section 1, raised $212.65 on a quota of $150; section 3, $78.17 on a quota of $50; section 4, $130.38 on a pledge of $125; section 5, $275.05 on a quota of $200; section 6, $244.80 on a quota of $200; section 2, $124.36 on a quota of $150; section 7, $238.23 on a quota of $300. There is no doubt that the last two sections will soon raise their full quotas, and more than go over the top to help the Daily Worker meet the expense of the new press.

The $40,000 drive in this district has already shown a greater determination and cooperation on the part of workers, party members, workers' organizations to do their full share to support our fighting paper than any previous similar drive.

500 Prospect Club Members to Attend Tenth Anniversary

NEW YORK.—The Prospect Workers Club is the first workers' organization to announce officially that it will participate one hundred per cent in the tenth anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker here on Saturday evening, Dec. 30 in the Bronx Coliseum.

Its membership, 500 strong, will march into the large Coliseum, flying the club's banner.

Which workers' club, Party, mass organization or trade union will be the next to make a similar announcement? Rush it to the Daily Worker for publication.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Doctor Luttinger advises:

By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chiropody.

We have received a number of letters in which the writers seem to confuse chiropodists with chiropractors and chiropody with chiropractics. Most readers, of course, know the difference, but for the benefit, of those who do not, let us explain.

Chiropody is a branch of scientific medicine just as dentistry is. While the dentist specializes in diseases of the teeth, the chiropodist treats exclusively all kinds of foot trouble. Both specialties come into being on account of the average physician's neglect of these parts of the body. Year ago, the doctor considered it beneath his dignity to pull teeth or remove corns. First the dentists achieved independence and raised the status of the trade to that of a dignified profession. Next came the chiropodists who are known now as podiatrists. From the despised trade of corn pullers they have also achieved, thanks to the self-sacrifice and far-sightedness of several practitioners, the status of a profession.

Most states have laws regulating the practice of podiatry (chiropody); in some of them the title doctor must be earned before they can practice. In New York State only one college is recognized as properly equipped to teach the scientific care of the foot and its ailments. This is the First Institute of Podiatry which is a chartered institution. It is affiliated with the Foot Clinics of New York, where people who are unable to obtain treatment can get their foot troubles attended to free of charge.

In order to enter upon the study of Podiatry, the candidate must have a high school certificate and, in about a year or two, he may have to show at least one year of college work. The course in Podiatry takes three (3) years and the training (theoretical and practical) the podiatrists receive compares favorably with that received in medical and dental colleges.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Pinochle Game	$ .80
Morris B. Lakewood	3.00
Mrs. R. Wigton, L. A.	1.00
John M. Katof	.50
Pujols J.	1.00
Th. L. Black, Newark	3.00
Unit 33, Sec. 1, N. Y., coll. by E. Peck	12.50
Previous Total	843.41
TOTAL TO DATE	$863.54

WHAT A WORLD!

By Michael Gold

The Holly and Mistletoe

CAPITALISM is making ready for its annual orgy of hypocrisy. Christmas is near.

We have no sour complaints to make against the holly and the mistletoe, the good cheer and the social kindliness that often prevail at this holiday. Whatever their religious or pagan origin, holidays are an expression of the fundamental goodness of human nature.

Capitalism is an evil mould into which human nature has been forced. The system is the great criminal. You cannot grow healthy wheat in a dark cellar. You cannot have feet to walk with, as nature intended, if you bind them at birth as do the Chinese aristocrats. Profiteering, hypocrisy and war are the laws of success under capitalism, and people who succeed under it must of necessity be unscrupulous robbers, liars and murderers.

Yet some day, when the dictatorship of the proletariat has done its necessary work, when all classes have been abolished and there is a Soviet world, we will discover that human nature is fundamentally good.

This truth breaks out occasionally even today, in the solidarity of strikers who share danger and hunger together, in the self-sacrifice of a hero like Dimitroff, in the life of a leader like Lenin. It is dimly seen at various holiday times, when people try to forget the meanness and degradation of capitalist life. It is seen at Christmas, and the capitalists exploit this warm human feeling for their profit as they do everything else in life.

* * *

A Class Weapon

THE Red Cross was founded presumably to be the voice of humanity on the battlefield, to help the wounded and suffering regardless of party. But we know what a swindle and lie this is. The Red Cross was used in Europe and Russia to fight on the side of reaction against the working class. The Red Cross has always refused to help starving miners if they were union members; it has Jim Crowed the Negroes and discriminated against them in floods and tornado catastrophes. It is definitely a class weapon, and no worker should assist it in any way.

The Salvation Army was also founded with many high-sounding words, but any jobless man tramping the roads of America today can testify to the cheap racketeering of this outfit. They collect a great deal of money from charitable people. They use it to sugar-coat the religious pill with which they try to put the workers fighting spirit to sleep. But it isn't even a sweet pill. They have never been known to give anything away. They sell the old clothes and furniture they panhandle; they charge for every bed and meal they serve; what is more, they work the unemployed at the meanest kind of scab wages.

The Salvation Army has been exposed often, but not in any thorough enough manner. The job still waits to be done. Somebody should investigate the ritzy hotel in New York erected for the Christly officers of this organization. Some one ought to find out where the profits go of their various collecting campaigns. Somebody ought to check the saintly Commander Booth's income tax, and find out how she can afford to travel to Europe in the finest bridal suites and capitalist luxury.

* * *

The Real Christmas

AND Christmas: let a new book on Christmas be written, not the sentimental Charles Dickens kind, but a truthful picture of the great lie.

It is nothing but a sordid selling campaign for department stores. The holly and the mistletoe are marked with dollar signs. Wholesalers who have stocked up with rubbishy goods try to unload them now at fancy prices.

Christmas means long overtime hours for hundreds of thousands of clerks and saleslrls, and no extra pay. The bosses inspire the Christmas feeling in others, so as to sell goods, but feel little of it themselves.

* * *

Compartment of Charity

CHRISTMAS is supposed to be a season of charity and good-will. It is like capitalist religion. Six days a week the robbers grind the face of the poor, and on the seventh go to church and feel virtuous. It is a careful division of life into compartments.

All year they make wars, they run sweatshops and break strikes, they lynch, they profiteer, they loot savings banks and foreclose farms and homes. They have no mercy on their fellow-man of the working class, but plunge him down and down into the depths of poverty.

And at Christmas they smirk, and give each other little presents, and sing Christmas carols, and drink egg-nogg, and pretend to remember the poor.

One day of fake brotherhood, in a year of 365 days of heartless exploitation! How can anyone believe in such hypocrisy?

* * *

A Tory's Charity Gesture

THE New York Times is one of the leading Tory sheets of America. Its editorials are certain to be arrayed on the side of big capitalism. It is against unemployment insurance, it fights real labor unionism (not the Leo Wolman, McGrady, John L. Lewis fraud of course), it defends bank presidents exposed for swindling, it has criticised those who attempt to stop child labor.

It is a smug but subtle kind of Tory. Many ex-Socialists are found in its administration. The rank and brutal Tory has a harder time functioning today, as was proved by Hoover. A veneer of liberalism must shield the exploiter from the view of the bitter masses, and the "Times" is skillful in this kind of protective coloration.

There are over a million people in New York without work or food. For years children have been dying of that capitalist disease politely named "malnutrition." The total of suffering in the homes has never been told; the slow deaths, the insanity, the heartbreak.

The "Times" never has a word to say about this, except to demand that the tax-rate be decreased on big business. But at Christmas they pick 100 names off the charity rolls and raise a few thousand measly dollars as a tip to the poor for their patience.

They parade the horrors of proletarian life under capitalism in a daily column called the 100 Neediest Cases, and ask us to cure this with a few $5 bills.

Listen to this smug lead on one of the daily stories:

"The cold and snow, bringing suffering to the poor but reminding the more fortunate that the Christmas season of giving is here, brought a welcome increase to the fund for the Neediest Cases yesterday."

Then follow little tragedies: Case 10 is a lovely talented girl of 14 without any home; Case 120 is a widow with five hungry children; she is sick with a chronic illness but worked in a laundry until she dropped of exhaustion; Case 2 is an old longshoreman and his wife; she was the mother of the neighborhood, helping everyone, but now she and her husband are helpless; Case 44 is a dying Jewish scholar and family man who peddles razor blades on the streets when he is well enough to stand on his feet; Case 14 is that of an Irishwoman who was a dressmaker for many years, but broke her arm, and is starving; and Case 8 is that of the family of a man who was an important business executive, but now his 16-year-old boy, who is a half-cripple, supports the family as a messenger boy; and so on and so on.

At Christmas the big-hearted New York Times remembers these poor people. There are 15,000,000 neediest cases in America all during the year, but these hypocrites never tell the true story or pretend to feel sorry. They wait for Christmas!

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Anonymous	$ .24	S. G.	.50
John Reed Club, Newark	1.00	Previous total	527.51
TOTAL TO DATE			$529.25

WHAT'S ON

CELEBRATE THE 10TH DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30 from 9 P. M. to 2 A. M., at the Bronx Coliseum. SEE AD FOR PROGRAM.

WINTER TERM WORKERS SCHOOL—Registration is now going on; 35 E. 12th St., New York, third floor.

* * *

Wednesday

MAX BEDACHT will speak in English on "War and Fascism" at Clarte, 304 W. 58th St. at 8:30 p.m.

LECTURE by Andrew Fuhs on Photo-Montage followed by discussion at headquarters of Film and Photo League, 114 Lexington Ave. at 28th St. at 8 p.m.

SCOTTSBORO Protest Meeting. Auspices of Walter Reject Br. I.L.D. and Y.C.L. at 43 Manhattan Ave. Brooklyn. Lou Mellnow will report on Baltimore Anti-Lynch Conference.

OPEN FORUM, auspices of Fordham Br. F.S.U. at De Witt Clinton High School, 144th St. and Creston Ave., Bronx. Speaker, J. B. Knight, organizer of S.P. of Canada, will speak on "New Russia."

MASS SCOTTSBORO Protest Meeting at 109 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn, at 8 p.m. William Patterson main speaker. Auspices, Nathan Green Br. I.L.D.

DAILY WORKER Chorus needs voice—in preparing to sing at the 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker, altos, sopranos and tenor voices are needed. Rehearsal are held Mondays and Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

ILLUSTRATED lecture by Losowick on "Late Renaissance Art," fifth in a series of "A Marxian History of Art" at John Reed Club School of Art, 430—8th Ave., at 8:15 p.m.

"WOMEN and Children in the Soviet Union," a lecture by Sarah Rice at Broadway Mansion, 300 E. Broadway, at 8:30 p.m. Auspices, Downtown Br. F.S.U.

School Forums in Allentown; New School in Seattle

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The Allentown Workers School Forum has arranged a series of open forum lectures on important current issues, which will be treated from the working class point of view, by speakers who are well known in the labor movement in Pennsylvania. Each lecture will be followed by a period for questions and for discussion from the floor.

The forums will be held at 119 North Third St. every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Admission is free. The program for the next three weeks follows:

December 24, David Davis, Pennsylvania organizer of the Trade Union Unity League, will speak on "The Roosevelt Program" (Banking, Inflation, N.R.A.).

December 31, Edward Bender, former Secretary Unemployed Councils of Pennsylvania, will speak on "Roosevelt Economy" (The Unemployed, The Farmers, War Preparations).

January 7, A. W. Mills, District Organizer of the Communist Party, will speak on "Results of the Crisis and the Revolutionary Way Out."

Classes on political economy, trade union tactics, and other theoretical subjects connected with the working class movement, are also being formed. Information can be secured at the Sunday meetings or by addressing the Allentown Workers School, 119 North Third St.

* * *

Seattle Workers School

SEATTLE, Wash.—A great step in training leaders for the growing working class movement here will be the opening in Seattle of a Workers' School, the winter term of which will run from Jan. 2 to March 30, 1934. The following courses will be given: History of the American Labor Movement, Revolutionary Journalism, and Fundamentals of Communism on Tuesday nights; and Trade Union Strategy, and Principles of Working Class Organization on Friday nights.

Registration for all courses is going on now at the Workers' School, 1915 First Ave., Seattle. The fee is $1 a term for a single course for those who are employed, and 25c for unemployed.

Pioneers to Play 'Strike Me Red' Four More Times

During Christmas week, the Harry Alan Potamkin Operetta, "Strike Me Red," which was performed at City College with 70 children, Negro and white, with great sucess, will again be performed in four different points in the city, primarily for children.

The music was written by Gertrude Rady. The operetta will be shown in the following places:

Brooklyn: Dec. 25—Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St.

Harlem: Dec. 27.—Finnish Hall, 27 W. 126th St.

Bronx: Dec. 28—3075 Fulton St.

Manhattan: Dec. 29—Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St.

All these performances will take place at 2 p.m. Tickets for children are five cents, for adults 25c.

Stage and Screen

"Kuhle Wampe" Opens Tomorrow At Fifth Avenue Playhouse

This is the final day of the Soviet talkie, "Road to Life," at the Fifth Ave. Playhouse. Beginning tomorrow the Fifth Ave. will present "Kuhle Wampe," or "Whither Germany," the German unemployment film which the Hitler regime banned in Germany. The cast is headed by Hertha Thiele, who played in "Maedchen In Uniform," and Ernst Busch, who had the role of the French miner in "Kameradschaft." The picture has a musical score by Hans Eisler. Over 1,000 members of the Labor Sports Union take part in the film.

The 55th St. Playhouse is now showing "Monsieur Beaucaire," starring Rudolph Valentino. This is a revival of the silent version of Booth Tarkington's novel.

Litvinoff in Rome Seen on Screen at Embassy Theatre

The Embassy Theatre shows this week a very interesting shot of the Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Maxim Litvinoff while in Rome.

Litvinoff made a social call in the American Embassy in Rome. You can see on the screen the Commissar and Ambassador Long having a pleasant chat.

If you are interested to meet Madame Chiang Kai-Shek there she is appropriately in the company of American missionaries "discussing" the problems of present day China.

There is on the screen of the theatre this week a whole featurette, called "A Day in Tokyo." Tokyo is a city where Western ways have been very much assimilated but without loss of its oriental charm. Stand on the street corner in Tokyo and close your eyes—you would think you were in Chicago, San Francisco or London. Modern stores, street cars, automobiles, a behive of modern business. Nevertheless it is oriental in all its ways.

Night of Death--Dawn of Freedom

A SHORT STORY

by TING LING

(Ting Ling, the author of this short story, was arrested in Shanghai last summer, and murdered by Chinese police. She was the best known woman writer of China, member of the Executive of the China League of Left Writers and a leader in the Left Cultural Federation. Her husband, Hu Yeh-ping, was also a well-known writer, leader of the worker-soldier correspondence section of the League of Left Writers. He was executed in Shanghai in February, 1931. The following story by Ting Ling is translated from the Chinese.)

* * *

SLISH—SLOSH—slish slish—slosh slosh. . . ."

From out of the greenish lamplight of the hall an indistinguishable mass of human shadows was moving in the direction of the open field. Boots and shoes stamped heavily through the deep snow that covered the ground. The furious blasts of a winter night met them full in the face, assaulting them with the fine sleet and heavy snow that had fallen for half a month. The sudden attack of the icy wind drew involuntary shivers, but the shadows proceeded on. Slish, slosh—slish, slosh!

A second gust, roaring heavily, swept pitilessly over them, cruelly lashing the faces and bodies of the group. In the interior of the group, surrounded, guarded, driven on, walked a delicate youth, handsome in spite of his haggard face. He seemed to remember something with a sudden start. The past—all that had just happened—seemed to come, if somewhat distantly, yet clearly before him. He saw a crafty face, filled with malice and greed—a full, round face, with the hated imperialistic mustaches. There was repressed glee in the evil, arrogant voice as the man had spoken, looking arrogantly at them from his high platform.

"Have you anything further to say? Sentence has been passed on you and it will be carried out immediately."

Remembering, the youth felt almost consumed by the fire that burned in his soul. He wanted to tear that face to pieces, to destroy it, to extinguish that voice! For one mad moment he thought he must force his way through the group, and he quickened his step. A short time ago, when he had suddenly been condemned to death without trial, he had been unable to preserve his composure as his other comrades had done, but had lost consciousness in a wave of fury and anguish.

He was a young poet, emotional, sincere, passionate.

"Pun-g." A rifle butt crashed heavily on his chest. Thin-chested always he had grown more emaciated from 20 days of half-starvation in the dark and sunless prison. His memories were interrupted by the curses of the soldier who struck him viciously.

"Rape your mother! What's your hurry? The devil can wait to take you!"

Rattle of Chains

Clank! Clank! The hateful rattle of iron shackles on his hands and feet, and on the hands and feet of his comrades. About him was a confusion of sounds—hob-nailed boots stamping heavily over deep snow. Slish, slosh! Slish, slosh!

Something else became clear. He realised that he was walking somewhere. A strange thought came to him. He seemed to see another pair of eyes before him, a pair of lovely, unforgetable eyes that gazed eternally into his soul. Something in the intimate labyrinth of his heart painfully tore at him, stabbed him.

The sky was black—illimitable blackness! Out from the blackness the sleet and snow whipped about them, carried by the roaring north wind. The world was gray and nebulous and the snow threw a dead ashen hue on the night. The black shadows of the group, the victims and their guards—moved, silently through the grayness, the silence broken only by the clanking of chains, the rattle of bayonets. But no word was spoken. No one moaned, no one sighed or wept. Steadily they moved toward the hidden corner of the field, the place of execution!

"Damnation!" some one was saying to himself. "The dogs! How far do

Ting Ling

they need to take us to chop off our heads. . . ."

In the second row a girl comrade repeatedly threw back her head impatiently. The wind tossed her short hair over her forehead and into her eyes.

The frail youth in the center of the group tried to suppress the cry that seemed to be driving him mad with its insistence to be born. He bit his lips and shuddered with a hatred he could not express. With staring eyes that burned with some fire, he looked about him, devouringly, as though in search of something, peering first at one and then another of his comrades.

Face of a Comrade

The faintly reflected light from the snow revealed the faces of those nearest him. A soldier, with thick brows, fierce eyes! A soldier, the face of an idiot, spreading nostrils, thick lips! Another . . . He turned from them . . . his eyes lighted on a dear, familiar face. The face bestowed upon him a look of tenderness and calm, a look that transcended all power of words, a look such as only one comrade can give to another at the time of death, to comfort and hearten. His anger and horror slipped formlessly away. Love and something else that could only be described as "life" took possession of his tortured breast. He yearned to enfold that face in his arms, to shower kisses on it. He returned the look and then gave a nod of courage and determination.

"Slish, slosh. . . ." The tramp of footsteps began to sound like the disorderly beating of victorious drums on every side as the 25 marched forward. Above their heads the wind now became like a giant red banner flapping over them.

"Halt! This is the place!" shouted the uniformed officer fiercely, his Mauser clutched in his hand. "Halt! Where are you walking to! Sons of bitches!"

"This is it!" came the dull echo in all hearts.

"Line up the prisoners; Line them up!" The officer spat out the words. The soldiers in their padded overcoats began shoving the prisoners about, clubbing them with rifle butts, throwing ropes about them to bind them securely to the stakes behind them. Boots and shoes clumped in the snow.

There was silence. An ugly silence. The prisoners looked at each other, unable to find any word to express the hatred they felt for their enemies. Shackled by hands, and by feet, and now to be bound to these stakes that had been driven into the earth in advance for their killing. Now they stood on the border of death. Darkness stretched before their eyes. The wind and the snow beat upon them. Stripped of their coats and gowns before this their last death-march, the cold penetrated their bones to the marrow. They stood closely together in a row.

Gloom of the Night

"Over here! Get over a bit! Dress up that line!"

In the gloom of the night, a group of human forms could be dimly made out, tugging and pushing at some heavy instrument.

"All right—put it here! Count the criminals!"

"One . . . two . . . three." A soldier walked over and counted.

The execution officer, coarse of face, passed in front of the line, following the soldier, pointing at each one. In that brutal face seemed to be concentrated all the ferocity of the rulers towards the oppressed. Angry passions flamed from the eyes of the prisoners as he passed; it flamed up once more in their breasts, burning their eyes and bodies with a fever of pain. They would have lunged out and beat this devil to death, but their hands were shackled and now bound behind them. They set their teeth and shivered in the icy wind from cold and from rage.

"Comrade, be braver," said someone on the right of the youth.

The young poet turned his head to look. It was the dear friend with whom he had talked so much at supper time.

"Don't worry! I'm all right!"

"Twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five! Correct! Good!"

The officer who had been counting bellowed as he stalked heavily across the snow to the instrument.

Illimitable emptiness! Incessant wind and snow! Grayness without end, darkness without end! . . .Grotesque shadows were reflected in the death-like grayness.

"Good! Ready! Wait for the whistle!" bellowed the officer again.

Whistle Blows

All hearts grew tenser, like drawn bowstrings. The heavy object before their eyes was death. Several soldiers were working over it busily. The sky was crushing down on them—on the bodies of the 25.

"Comrades! We are to die. But somewhere else today there is a great convention of our representatives. Our government takes form today. Let us wish our government well. Long live our Soviet Government!"

All the prisoners shouted wildly. All the things that had been stored up in their hearts, and that they could not express, came back with sudden clarity. The night sounded with their shouts.

Darkness disappeared, and a light gloved before their eyes—the birth of a new world.

The shrill whistle blew. Twenty-five strong, heroic voices took up the strain:

"Arise ye prisoners of starvation,
Arise ye wretched of the earth...."

Pit, pat, pit pat, pit pat!

The heavy object swept the line horizontally, spitting out its bullets.

The singing grew a little weaker, but the few voices left increased in volume:

"'Tis the last fight we face...."

The furious shriek of the whistle. Pit, pat, pit, pat, pat!

The instrument swept the line again. The singing again weakened and only a few voices remained, low and weak.

"The Interna——"

Steely Rain

A third whistle. In the rain of bullets that followed, the song found its end.

"Rape your mothers! You bastards! Now go ahead and sing!"

The officer swore contentedly and turned back in the direction from which he had come.

"Pick up the gun," he ordered. "Return to your posts at once. We'll bury the bodies tomorrow. You don't suppose the corpses will walk off!"

He went back to the hall, and the soldiers tramped again over the snow. Slish, slosh!

The night was ugly and forbidding. The wet snow fell heavily and the winter wind roared by only to come rearing back again. The snow piled up on the hanging heads, only to be blown off again by the gale. They were all dumb and motionless, fastened there. In some spots—in one, in two, in three—the blood trickled down slowly and mottled the snow in the darkness.

Will the sky ever grow light!

Thursday

CHINESE SOVIETS — Their History and Struggles, lecture by Charles Young at Friends of the Chinese People, 168 W. 23th St. at 8:30 p.m. Adm. 15c.

I.L.D. BAZAAR Committee will meet at 50 W. 13th St., Room 253, at 7:30 p.m. All delegates from I.L.D. branches and mass organizations are invited.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Shirley Howard, Songs; Jesters Trio
7:15—Billy Bachelor—Sketch
7:30—Lum and Abner
7:45—The Goldbergs—Sketch
8:00—Burt Lahr, Comedian; Olsen Orch.
8:30—Wayne King Orch.
9:30—Troubadours Orch.; Frances Williams, Songs
9:30—Fall Guy, Baritone; Reisman Orch.
10:00—Hillbilly Music
10:30—National Forum
11:00—Davis Orch.
11:15—Jesters Trio
11:30—Bestor Orch.
12:00—Ralph Kirbery, Songs
12:05 A. M.—Molina Orch.
12:30—Sosnick Orch.

* * *

WOR—710 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Sports—Ford Frick
7:15—News—Gabriel Heatter
7:30—Terry and Ted—Sketch
7:45—Talk—Harry Hershfield
8:00—Detectives Black and Blue—Mystery Drama
8:15—Billy Jones and Ernie Hare, Songs
8:30—Main Street—Sketch
9:00—Metropolitan Revue
9:30—Dorothy Miller and Garfield Swift, Songs; Shackley Orch.
10:00—DeMarco Girls; Frank Sherry, Tenor
10:15—Current Events—Harlan Eugene Read
10:30—Jack Arthur, Songs
10:45—Pauline Alpert, Piano
11:00—Weather Report
11:02—Moonbeams Trio
11:30—Lane Orch.
12:00—Martin Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Amos 'n' Andy
7:15—John Herrick, Songs
7:30—Potash and Perlmutter
7:45—Hollywood—Irene Rich
8:00—Bluebeard Room—Sketch
8:30—Dangerous Paradise—Sketch
8:45—Red Davis—Sketch
9:00—Warden Lewis E. Lawes in 20,000 Years in Sing Sing—Sketch
9:30—John McCormack, Tenor; Daly Orch.
10:00—Egon Petri, Piano; Symphony Orch.
11:00—Anthony Frome, Tenor
11:15—Morley Singers
11:30—The King Who Saw the Star—Sketch
12:00—Elkins Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Scotti Orch.

* * *

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Myrt and Marge
7:15—Just Plain Bill—Sketch
7:30—Travelers Ensemble
7:45—News—Boake Carter
8:00—Green Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Vivien Rath, Songs
8:15—News—Edwin C. Hill
8:30—Albert Spalding, Violin; Conrad Thibault, Baritone; Voorhees Orch.
9:00—Philadelphia Studio Orch.
9:15—Skoopnagle and Budd, Comedians; Vera Van, Contralto; Rezard Orch.
9:30—Lombardo Orch.; Burns and Allen, Comedy
10:00—Waring Orch.
10:30—News Reports
10:45—Warnow Orch.; Gertrude Niesen, Songs
11:15—Modern Male Chorus
11:30—Nelson Orch.
12:00—Little Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Hall Orch.
1:00—Light Orch.

Colorful Demonstration at 'Daily' Coliseum Celebration

SERGEI RADAMSKY

Noted tenor who will make his first American appearance since his return from the Soviet Union at the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily Worker on Saturday evening, Dec. 30th, at the Bronx Coliseum. During his successful musical tour in the various republics of the U. S. S. R., Radamsky collected a new group of Soviet songs, which he will sing for the first time in America at the Daily Worker celebration. Radamsky is recognised as one of the finest tenors on the concert stage.

NEW YORK. — One of the most colorful demonstrations by workers of Greater New York will take place on Sat. evening, Dec. 30th, at the tenth anniversary celebration of the Daily Worker in the Bronx Coliseum.

Practically all mass organizations, trade unions and organizations of sections of the Communist Party of this district are planning to attend this event in large bodies. The memberships of these organizations will march into the Coliseum, flying the banners of their various organizations.

The Prospect Workers' Club announced yesterday that its membership, 500 strong, will attend the celebration.

Reservations for tickets so far indicate that the Coliseum will be jammed with workers celebrating the tenth year of the Daily Worker, whose continued existence and improvement marks a triumph for the American working class.

The Celebration, at which Michael Gold will preside, will mark Sergei Radamsky's first appearance before an American audience since his return from his successful tour in the various republics of the Soviet Union. He will present a group of new Soviet songs he collected on his tour for the first time in the United States at this celebration. C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the only speaker on a program featuring outstanding musical, dancing and dramatic numbers.

All workers, and working class organizations are urged to make their reservations at once. Tickets in advance are 40 cents and can be obtained at the Workers' Book Shop, 50 E. 13th St.; 699 Prospect Ave., Bronx; Bronx Cooperative Barber-shop; I. W. O., 80 Fifth Ave.; Needle Trades, 131 W. 28th St.; Brownsville Book Shop, 62 Herzl St.

"The Locked Room" Coming To Ambassador Dec. 25

"The Locked Door," a new play by Herbert Ashton, Jr., is announced for the Ambassador Theatre on Monday night, Dec. 25.

Billie Burke's "Ziegfeld Follies" will open a week's engagement at the Shubert Theatre, Newark, on Dec. 25, prior to its New York showing at the Winter Garden.

Miriam Battista is the latest addition to the cast of "No More Ladies," the new A. H. Thomas comedy, which opens in Philadelphia Dec. 23.

"The School for Scandal," the Arthur Guiterman-Lawrence Langner adaptation of Moliere's comedy, which is now playing at the Empire Theatre, has been published in book form by Samuel French.

"Dark Victory," a drama by Georges Brewer, Jr., has been placed in rehearsal by Alexander McKaig and will be presented on Broadway early in January.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST 3 DAYS
SHOLOM ALEICHEM'S "Laughter Through Tears"
Yiddish Soviet Comedy—English Titles
Beginning Today—First American Showing
16TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW
SEE Millions of Workers! Soldiers! Men! Women and Children Acclaim STALIN! KALININ! THE RED ARMY! THE SOVIET UNION!
ACME THEATRE 2 UNION SQ. 14th STREET

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50 St. & 6 Ave.—Show Place of the Nation
Direction "Roxy" Opens 11:30 a.m.
Ann Harding in "The Right to Romance"
and second week of "ROXY'S SCHEHERAZADE"

5TH AVE. PLAYHOUSE, near 12th St.
Starting Tomorrow—FOR 1 WEEK
The Film BANNED BY HITLER
"Kuhle Wampe"
or "WHITHER GERMANY"
2:30 1 to 6 p.m.; 40c Eves. (English Titles)

THE ANTI-WAR PLAY
PEACE ON EARTH
by the authors of "MERRY-GO-ROUND"
SIDNEY HOWARD says: "The Only Stirring and Timely Play in Town"
Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th St. & 6th Ave.
Evenings 8:45; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WA. 9-7100. PRICES: 30c to $1.50. No tax

THE FIRE
Executions? Germany Revolts! What Next in Germany?
TOMORROW PUBLISHERS
11 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C. 25c.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S COMEDY
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, ELSIE MERLIN
ALVIN Thea., 52d St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The story of Stenka Razin—The most romantic revolutionary hero of old Russia
VOLGA VOLGA
AMERICAN PREMIERE
RKO CAMEO 42nd St. 2b to 1 P.M. & Broadway Mon. to Fri.

Roland YOUNG and Laura HOPE CREWS in
"Her Master's Voice"
Plymouth Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:40

The 8-Page Club

JIM MARTIN — What Did the Mailman Bring? — by QUIRT

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1933

A Comrade Is Waiting For You

THE Communist Party has twenty thousand members. Twenty thousand Communists, fighters devoted to the emancipation of the working class. Undoubtedly there is still among us many a member, many a functionary, who has not yet learned to work correctly. The Party, that is, the nucleus, the fraction, the section, and especially the District Committee and the Central Committee, must pay still more attention to educate the members and to give them practical help. Undoubtedly the whole Party has to learn continuously in order to work with ever greater success.

But one thing is certain, the twenty thousand Communist workers are faithfully devoted fighters. This is not a small number—twenty thousand Communists working among the masses, a tremendous force if every Communist is a leader of the workers in his field of activity, a leader of the workers in the small and big struggles.

But who can deny that tens of thousands, even hundreds of thousands of Communists, are still outside the Party? Who can deny that thousands of fellow workers in the steel plants, in the mines, in the auto factories, among the unemployed, in all strata of the workers, will tomorrow be devoted Communists, will multiply tenfold the force of the Party among the million-masses of the proletariat?

Only somebody with disbelief in the tremendous force of the proletariat and the progress of the revolution can deny this.

What still keeps tens of thousands of workers away from the Party? There are several reasons for this. To many workers we have not yet proved by our daily work, by our example, that we are their Party, the Party of the cause of the emancipation of the working class. Many workers still have illusions about the leaders of the A. F. L., about the right and left Social-Democratic leaders, yes, even about the bourgeois parties—about Roosevelt, about LaGuardia. They have not yet convinced themselves by their own experience that the road of the Communist Party is the only way out for the workers, and we have not yet helped them sufficiently and patiently to overcome their illusions and to find the way to us.

* * *

BUT there is a particularly weak point in our work. Everyone of us, everyone of the twenty thousand Communist members of the Party, has some connection with some workers, with steel workers, with miners, with auto workers, with unemployed workers, with workers where we live, in our clubs, at affairs, etc. And everyone of us, of the twenty thousand members, knows at least one worker in his field of activity, whom he trusts as an honest proletarian.

If everyone of us would during the next two weeks make an effort to systematically win another fellow worker for the Party, to patiently convince him, patiently overcome all his objections, help him find the way to the Party, would this not bring greater successes to the revolutionary cause, would not the Party win thousands of new fighters, and thus tremendously strengthen its organized and organizing influence on the other toiling masses?

The Party can only then really be the leader of the working class if every Communist, every member, develops into a leader of the workers in his field of activity. Should not everyone of us try to bring at least one honest worker into the Party? Yes, this requires patience, persistence, energy. But can we talk about serious preparation for the revolution without these qualities which the whole Party and everyone of its members and functionaries must possess?

The Party has started a recruiting campaign. It is not necessary to hold many inner conferences, meetings and speeches for this campaign. What is necessary is that every Communist—and we became Communists because we are fighters—remembers day in and day out that a future Communist, another honest worker, can tomorrow be a comrade, a courageous fellow fighter, if everyone of us does his duty.

Three Billion Dollars

THE jobless can go hungry, but the bankers get billions.

To the jobless, hungry workers, who ask for relief, and for jobs, Roosevelt has one answer—the government cannot afford it. There must be a "sound budget," he says. The government has no money, he says.

Roosevelt has spoken insistently about the "bad moral" effect of the "dole" (unemployment insurance) which the jobless workers ask.

But when the Wall Street bankers need loans and subsidies then it is a different story. Then it becomes highly "moral" for the government to listen very carefully. Then it becomes "moral" for the Roosevelt government to become exceedingly generous with government funds.

But when it comes to the Wall Street bankers, then it is a different story.

Yesterday, Roosevelt's personally appointed chairman of the R.F.C. requested that the coming Congress provide another BILLION dollars for loans and subsidies to the bankers.

He has already set aside a BILLION dollars, of which $560,000,000 has already been handed out.

In addition, the R.F.C. has loaned various banks throughout the country over $1,350,000,000.

So the total government subsidy to banks is pretty close to THREE BILLION dollars.

Where does this money come from? It comes, in the last analysis, from the toiling masses, from the workers, from the small, impoverished farmers. The government chisels these billions out of the masses in heavy TAXES.

It is not an accident that at the very same time that Jones is asking for more BILLIONS for the bankers, the Roosevelt government is preparing to levy new, heavy SALES TAXES, taxes on food, on clothes, on bread, etc. These taxes, which fall heaviest on the poorest part of the population, will pay for the subsidies to Wall Street bankers.

Who gets these billions? Roosevelt says that it is necessary for the government to give the bankers these billions in order to help the depositors.

This is a typical Roosevelt fraud. **These billions never get to the depositors of the closed banks!** Out of the THREE BILLIONS for the banks, only about one-sixth has gone to closed banks, and of this amount, Jones REFUSES TO PUBLISH THE AMOUNT that has gone to the small depositors!

The rest of the money, the two and a half billion, goes to PROTECT THE BANK STOCKHOLDERS from capital losses.

* * * *

THIS is the reality behind all of Roosevelt's cunning hypocrisy about his fighting "the money changers" and the Wall Street "Tories." As a matter of fact, Roosevelt has broken all records for pouring money into the laps of Wall Street, **all the time under the guise of helping the "forgotten man"!**

To date, Roosevelt provided ELEVEN BILLIONS for the Wall Street banks, railroads, industrial monopolies, etc.

Meanwhile, Roosevelt does practically nothing for the 17,000,000 jobless, starving workers and their families. He spends only about $39 a year for each worker out of work.

This Roosevelt policy of letting the jobless workers starve, while the Wall Street bankers get billions in subsidies to protect them from losses, can be stopped only by the workers themselves. Roosevelt, himself, is only a tool of Wall Street and will do all in his power to carry out their wishes.

The mass power of the millions of jobless workers, united with the employed workers, could force Roosevelt to turn these billions over to the unemployed workers for the feeding of their families, and for Unemployment Insurance.

It is the workers themselves, organized into Unemployed Councils, demonstrating before relief bureaus, under the leadership of the Communist Party, who can force the Roosevelt government to stop these billions to the bankers, and grant them for relief and unemployment insurance.

Still in Nazi Hands!

YESTERDAY, the day set aside for international protests, demonstrations and strikes for the release of the heroic Communists on trial at the Leipzig Reichstag frame-up trial, gave inspiring proof that the hatred and anger at the Fascist frame-up has taken deep root among the workers, in the shops, and unions.

In basic industries, like the auto, the workers of the Mechanics Society Union swept aside the reactionary opposition of their leaders and voted to send a demand to the German Embassy at Washington for the immediate release of the Communist defendants. In New York, the metal workers of the Steel and Metal Union, voted to strike in protest against the Fascist frame-up. Thousands of New York Shoe Workers stopped work in protest.

Before the New York German Consulate, thousands massed to voice their protest at the Nazi murder plots against our comrades in Germany.

This beginning must be seized and strengthened. The Fascist Judges are in secret session preparing the best way of concealing the guilt of the Nazis, and of murdering the heroic Communist defendants.

The Fascist verdict is due Saturday.

Whatever the verdict, our comrades are in the hands of the Fascist sadist savages, in the hands of Goering and his Storm Troopers. Not for one moment can we let this leave our minds! Not for one moment can we forget the hideous plots against our comrades revealed in the notorious Nazi letter exposed by the Daily Worker—the plots to inoculate our comrades with syphilis germs! Let us not forget our comrades in the Nazi concentration camps, and Comrade Thaelmann in prison.

Every member of the Party has the individual responsibility to go among the workers everywhere with the call for solidarity with Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff, Taneff, against the Fascists. Every member of the Party, as a leader in the fight against Fascism, can organize the hatred of the masses for Fascism into effective protest against the Leipzig murder plans.

Form Protest Committees in the shops, unions! Organize protest demonstrations before the German Consulates!

With proper leadership, by forming United Front Committees with all fighters against Fascism, the Party can place around our German comrades a wall of protection against the savage designs of Goering and his Storm Troopers! If we relax for one moment the Fascist axe will strike! Today's demonstrations must be the striking point of a powerful mass movement to free Dimitroff, Torgler, Popoff and Taneff!

Ten Years---And After!

WHEN the history of the Daily Worker for the past ten years is written, it will be the story of limitless self-sacrifice and devotion on the part of hundreds of thousands of workers in every part of the United States.

For ten years not a single issue of the Daily Worker has been missed! During those ten years there have taken place epochal events in the American and world labor movement.

The Tenth Anniversary Edition of the Daily Worker, therefore, becomes a social document of the utmost importance, for in this issue will be found an epitome of the stirring decade thru which we have passed.

The special edition, which comes off the press on Jan. 6, will appear in 24-pages, a minimum to celebrate such an event as the tenth anniversary of the central organ of the Communist Party.

Tentative plans call for the printing of 250,000 copies of the paper. With proper preparation and organization it is not a bit fantastic to declare that no less than 1,000,000 copies should be circulated.

Is it a herculean task to circulate 250,000 copies of the Anniversary edition? We think not! If we do not succeed in doing so, it will only be because we have not touched the pulse of the working class, because we have failed to bring the "Daily" forward even among those thousands of workers who are directly under the influence of Communist leadership.

For ten years the Daily Worker has served as a fighter in the struggles of the workers.

The Daily Worker is a national paper; during the past ten years it has demonstrated that it can be a force thousands of miles from its place of publication.

Yet—up to the present moment only four districts of the Party have shown their consciousness of the value of the Daily Worker by placing their orders for the special Anniversary Edition.

New York, Denver, Milwaukee and Detroit—these are the only districts which have put in their orders for the special edition.

From Cleveland, Seattle, San Francisco, Boston, Cleveland and Chicago—stone silence!

We believe that the Chicago district should put in an order at once for 50,000 copies. We are convinced that the Cleveland district, with a little effort, can dispose of 25,000 copies.

The special 24-page anniversary edition of the Daily Worker will not be a mere souvenir. Through a large number of vibrant, authoritative articles it will attempt to epitomize the past service and future tasks of the Daily Worker.

This special issue affords an opportunity to interest thousands of workers—never before approached—in our paper and in our Party.

Cleveland, Seattle, San Francisco, Cleveland, Boston, and Chicago—let us hear from you!

C.W.A. Money Used for Airports, Other N. J. War Building

Will Build Airplane Factory, Repair Ports, Etc.

NEWARK, N. J.—John Colt, Civil Works Administrator for New Jersey, gave approval last week for a "triangulation" survey of the state. The open object of the "triangulation survey" is to develop suitable sites for airplane landing fields for war purposes.

This is an example which clearly demonstrates the war policy behind the C. W. A. Here in New Jersey there is hardly an army camp or naval base, and there are a good number that has not had relief workers assigned to do the dirty work of preparation for the rapidly approaching imperialist slaughter.

At the Lakehurst Naval Reservation, 700 acres are being cleared for a landing field by unemployed workers of Ocean County. This work has been under way for the past month at the request of the Federal government. Also, there are rumors afloat that the Federal government plans the erection of a huge airplane factory here with Public Works Administration funds.

Captain Anton Heinen, former German ace and dirigible commander, has been recommissioned to the Lakehurst Station, which gives color to the rumor, since Heinen was formerly employed as consulting engineer for the U. S. Navy during the construction of the Shenandoah. Rumors also persist that the government plans to have its largest landing field at Lakehurst.

C. W. A. workers are reconditioning Fort Monmouth and Fort Hamilton. Fort Monmouth has been granted over $1,000,000 from P. W. A. funds, and construction is now going on.

At Penns Grove Coast Guard Station, at Raritan and Picatinny Arsenals, C. W. A. workers are preparing the ground for future construction. Applications for P. W. A. funds for buildings at these depots are expected to receive official approval by Feb. 15.

Thus in New Jersey it is only too clear that C. W. A. and P. W. A. are smoke screens behind which the Roosevelt government prepares for war to gain new markets for its Wall St. masters at the expense of workers' misery and workers' blood.

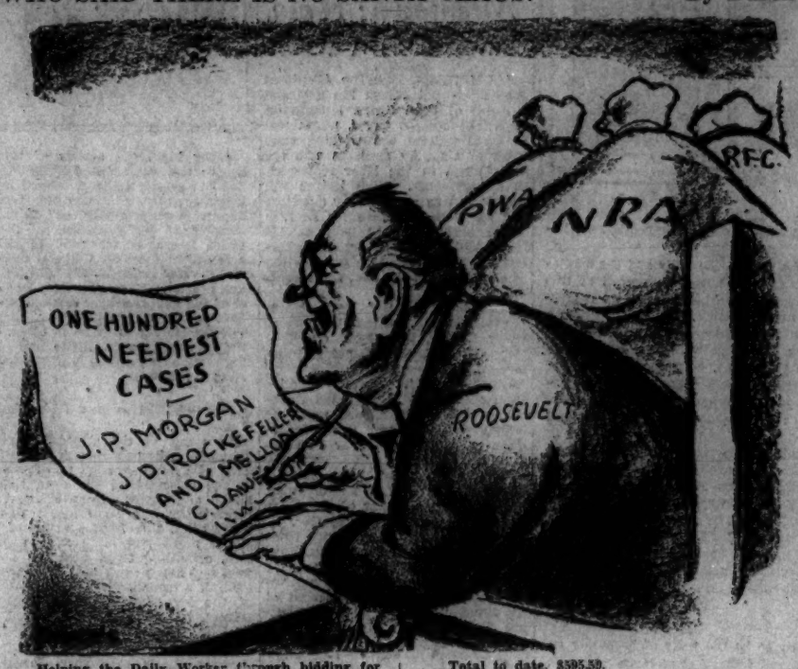
U. S. Blocks Action on Intervention

Truce Proposed in the Chaco Warfare

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 19.—Secretary of State Hull, head of the U. S. delegation to the Pan-American Conference, again succeeded today in postponing consideration of a resolution condemning U. S. intervention in neighboring countries. The Cuban and Haitian delegations yesterday accused Afranio de Mello Franco, Brazilian Foreign Minister and chairman of the international law committee, of aiding the U. S. delegates in blocking consideration of the resolution.

A proposal for a 12-day truce in the Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia was adopted today. Bolivian acceptance of the armistice proposals followed a secret conference between Casto Rojas of Bolivia and Secretary of State Hull, whose government, supporting Bolivia with loans to buy arms, have been waging a war by proxy against its British imperialist rivals for economic control of the rich oil resources of the Chaco region. The war has cost over 100,000 in casualties, with more than 10,000 killed.

WHO SAID THERE IS NO SANTA CLAUS! —By Burck



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the originals of Burck's cartoons: Total to date, $595.50.

3 More Provinces Join Secession Move in China

Chinese Red Army Advances; Martial Law in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19.—Reports of sharp fighting yesterday between Nanking troops and the Fukien Province secessionists are accompanied by news from the Northwest of a powerful secessionist movement in Ningsia, Chinghia and Kansu provinces, where an army of 50,000 under Gen. Sun Tienying, Nanking appointee as Reclamation Director of Chinghai, is opposed by an army of 70,000 under Gen. Ma Hung-kwei, Mohammedan Governor of Ningsia Province, aided by 10,000 Chinghia provincial troops.

The secessionist move in the Northwest is sponsored by the Japanese imperialists striving to bring these provinces under the influence of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo, while British imperialists are pushing another partitionist move to wrest Fukien, Kwantung, Kwangsi and other southern provinces from China. The present intensification of the drive to partition China reflects the sharpening imperialist antagonisms in the Far East and particularly the growing doubt in the minds of the imperialist bandits of Nanking's ability to crush the Chinese Revolution and the powerful Chinese Soviet Republic.

The rift in the Nanking camp widened yesterday with Sun Fo, president of Nanking's Legislative Council, supporting Hu Hanmin, who a few days ago denounced the Nanking regime. Sun Fo is expected to leave for Hongkong, a British controlled island off Canton, to confer with Hu. Sun Yat-sen's son is expected to join the militarist clique taking orders from the British imperialists.

Taking advantage of the unsettled conditions in Fukien Province, the workers and peasants of that province have increased, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, their anti-imperialist activities and are demanding the cancellation of the unequal treaties imposed by the imperialists on the Chinese people. Wide support is growing for the heroic Chinese Red Army, which is penetrating into Fukien from its Kiangsi province base. Many workers have joined the 19th Route Army to carry on revolutionary work among the rank and file, already greatly sympathetic to the Red Army. Veterans of the Red Army are reported entrenching along the buffer strip, 25 miles wide, separating the Nanking and Fukien troops.

Martial law was continued in this city today in fear of working class demonstrations in sympathy with the Chinese Soviet Republic.

8 Canadian Workers Held in "Solitary"

Gov't Trying to Break Health of Militants

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—Eight leaders of the Canadian revolutionary movement have been held in solitary confinement in the "hole" at the Kingston prison for a full month now in a brutal attempt by the Canadian government to break their health.

The eight workers are Tim Buck, Tom Ewen, Sam Sarr, Malcolm Bruce, John Boychuk, Matthew Popovich, Tom Hill and Tom Gacic, who are serving a total of 37 years in prison for their working-class activities. The eight political prisoners are in solitary for at least 23½ hours a day. Tim Buck is general secretary of the Canadian Communist Party.

The eight workers were put in solitary confinement for protesting against the refusal of the government to release Tom Gacic, whose term expired on Nov. 10, but who is arbitrarily held in prison.

The Canadian Labor Defense League is developing a broad protest movement to save the eight working class leaders.

French Workers, Protesting Cuts, March on Senate

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Several thousand civil employes, led by the French Communist Party, demonstrated yesterday in front of the Senate against the attempts of the government, supported by the Socialist Party, to balance the budget at the expense of the toiling masses by slashing the wages of the lower paid categories of civil employes, cuts in unemployment relief and by increased taxation.

The protesting workers marched in three columns on the Luxemburg Palace, carrying banners and slogans denouncing the proposed cuts in the wages of the lower-paid categories of civil employes. Attacked by an army of police, called out to break up the demonstration, the workers fiercely defended themselves for over an hour. Four hundred representatives of civil employes' organizations were arrested.

Heavy police guards were provided to escort the Senators to their homes after the session, in fear of the furious indignation of the workers.

Despite the wage slashing policy of the bourgeois government, it was admitted in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday that the government would not be able to balance its budget this year.

60,000 Arrested in Japan Terror Drive

TOKIO. — According to an announcement in the newspaper "Jomuri," 60,000 persons have been arrested in pursuance of the "Three-Year Plan" for the extermination of the Japanese Communists.

Of these 15,000 are stated to be "especially dangerous Communists," quite incapable of being educated in a "national direction" and who are to be interned on a lonely island to render them permanently harmless.

Japan Completes New Strategic R. R. Line in Manchuria

Aimed to Facilitate Troop Movements to Soviet Frontiers

HARBIN, Dec. 19.—Unconfirmed reports state that the Japanese troops invading Charhar Province, China, are retiring to Jehol "after having defined the boundary." The fact that the Chinese militarists offered no resistance to the Japanese indicates that an agreement has been reached whereby the province is to be brought under the influence of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo without a struggle.

Japanese military officials today celebrated the completion of another strategic link in the Manchurian railway system, aimed to facilitate the movement of troops towards the Soviet borders, as well as to destroy the importance of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The new line connects Harbin, on the Chinese Eastern Railway, with the new trunk line between Changchun, capital of Manchukuo and the newly constructed ports of Northeastern Korea, on the Sea of Japan.

U. S. Rushes Work on 3 New Destroyers With "Relief" Funds

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 19.—Work on four new destroyers for the U. S. Navy is being rushed by the New York Shipbuilding Company, which is also to construct two new cruisers as part of its quota under the huge Roosevelt navy construction program, for which $238,000,000 of "relief" funds has been already appropriated. The keels for the four warships were laid yesterday at a ceremony attended by a group of naval officers, headed by Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The warships will be of 1,800 tons, armed with 5-inch guns.

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MELBOURNE, Dec. 18.—The Australian Government has given an order to the Cockatoo Company at Sydney for a new warship to cost $1,413,500.

"Seven Provinces" Mutineers Given Brutal Sentences

SURUBAYA, Dutch East Indies.—Sentences even more severe than those demanded by the prosecutor were given to the second group of defendants from the warship "Seven Provinces" by a naval court martial Thursday, Dec. 14.

Engineer Corporal Boshart was given 16 years imprisonment, though the prosecutor had only asked 14. Boshart was given an exceptionally heavy sentence because he had always urged cooperation with the native seamen and had pointed out the intention of the government to first lower the wages of the native seamen and then of the Europeans. He had urged joint action to prevent this from happening.

The other four were given sentences ranging from one to 12 years, the severity being excused on the ground that they had suffered no bodily harm during the mutiny.

Man Drowns in Delaware River

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Jacob Batuchich, a fireman on a dredge, was drowned today when he fell out of a rowboat in the Delaware River.

The Daily Worker fights Fascism. Fight for the "Daily" with your dollars. Rush all funds to save the "Daily."

How Cuban Officials Put Through Arrests of U. S. Delegates

Jailing Followed Their Interview With President

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following is a first-hand story of the arrest of Henry Shepard of the Trade Union Unity League and Walter Runge of the League of Struggle Against War and Fascism, members of the Anti-Imperialist League Delegation to Cuba, who were arrested after interviewing President Grau San Martin. Last reports were that both were still in Principe Fortress.)

* * *

By WALTER RELIS

HAVANA.—The delegation of the U. S. Anti-Imperialist League went to the Presidential palace and presented a protest personally to Grau on Tuesday, Dec. 12. Henry Shepard, who was spokesman, pointed out that although the government had revolutionary and anti-imperialist professions, it was persecuting and attempting to divide the greatest anti-imperialist revolutionary factor, the industrial and agrarian workers of Cuba.

He protested against the imperialist campaigns, citing definitely the massacre in Havana on Sept. 29 at the demonstration in honor of Julio Antonio Mella and the slaughter of workers by government troops in the Jaronu and Senado Sugar Centrales because they had taken the mills from the Yankee imperialist proprietors.

In addition Shepard spoke against the proposed 50 per cent law (50 per cent of all employes must be Cuban), as a measure to divide the working class. The delegation then asked for a written statement from the Grau government on the question of the rights of workers' organizations and unemployment insurance.

Grau promised that a written answer would be given at noon of the following day.

The delegation left the palace at 4 p.m. Shepard and Runge asked me to go with them to visit the parents of Luis Melian, late member of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Cuba, who was murdered just two months ago by the A. B. C. I told them that it would be impossible, as I was scheduled to meet with members of the Ala Izquirda Estudiantil (left students), and so we separated.

Delegates Arrested

Early in the evening I was told that my comrades had been arrested. No one knew just what it was all about, because everyone in Melian's house had been put under arrest. I went immediately to the Central Police Station and demanded to see my companions and to be informed of the charges. I was told that the chief of police had left his office and that it would be impossible either to see the prisoners or learn the cause of arrest. There I was given the official police version as released to the press:

"Arrests were made because they had illegally participated in a meeting at which were found banners denouncing the Pan-American Conference; calling for a general strike and a Soviet Cuba." I learned also that they were to be transferred in the night to the fortress Principe. The editor told me that delegations from more than 25 workers' organizations had already come to voice their protests through the press. The Ala Izquierda Estudiantil mobilized more than a hundred students to go as a delegation to all the newspapers and present their protest.

Soldiers Fire

En route from the newspaper "El Pais" to "Ahora" the students were fired upon by soldiers sent by order of Lincoln Rondon and Rafael Escalona (brother of Arnoldo Escalona, member of the Central Committee of the Ala Isquierda Estudiantil, who has been chosen to represent the Ala at the Second National Congress of the N. S. L. in Washington, Dec. 26, 27 and 28), both members of the Student Directory. Although the firing was rather heavy, no one was injured. A few moments after the shooting had ceased, Chief of Police of Havana, Labourdette, also a member of the Student Directory, drove up to the scene to see if the demonstration had been "successfully handled."

He then personally posted soldiers to keep guard against the formation of another demonstration. All that and the following night groups of soldiers were placed all over the city to prevent protest meetings. The leaders of the Student Directory have become the direct agents of the state to suppress all revolutionary activity. They hold most of the leading positions in the police force and many of them have become members of the secret police.

I arrived at the precinct at about midnight, only to learn that the two delegates had already been transported to Principe. The police captain showed me all the inditing material—one red banner with the slogan "Down With the Pan-American Conference in Montevideo," two others of wrapping paper with the slogans "On to the General Strike," and "Long Live Soviet Cuba." The captain told me that my companions had been arrested for participating in a Communist meeting. It was too late to go to Principe.

Visits Principe

Early in the morning I went to the Department of the Interior and received permission to visit the interior of Principe. I went directly to the fortress. Once more I found that a responsible officer was not present. However, before evening I was permitted to enter and see Shepard, Runge and two Cuban comrades. I was led into the Subterranean Section of the prison. This is the section where revolutionary workers and students are kept. Here they must stay in death-dealing dampness and sleep on the bare cold stone. The upper sections of the prison have been given to the bourgeois political prisoners (A. B. C. and officers arrested after the National Hotel incident). They are all supplied with cots to sleep on.

In a few moments I learned what really had happened. On arriving at the Melian home they found several members of various revolutionary organizations who were residents in the neighborhood waiting to greet them. In all there were about 20 men and women in the house. Not many minutes after they arrived, a soldier entered and asked if permission for a meeting had been given. The comrades were astonished at this ridiculous question. However, Shepard showed a letter from the Department of the Interior, signed by the Secretary, Guiteras, which gave us permission to hold a public meeting any place in the Republic. The soldier seemed satisfied and left. However, just a while later, about 30 soldiers entered the house with rifles and fixed bayonets and put everyone under arrest. The news spread instantly throughout the neighborhood and before the soldiers left with the prisoners more than 4,000 workers had gathered in protest before the house. At the police station the prisoners were charged with "participating in a Communist demonstration by virtue of the presence of the red banner (Down With Congress) and 20 people in one house."

It was interesting to note that on the afternoon of the day that the Melian house was raided it was announced that the government had shifted to the "left." Guiteras, Secretary of the Interior, forced the government to take a non-mediation position. With this the secretary announced, "the revolution begins today." At the same time that this statement appeared in the evening press, 30 soldiers entered the Melian home and put more than 20 revolutionary workers under arrest.

One of the questions put to Grau on the day of the arrests by the delegation, was: "What is the stand of your government on the legalization of all working-class organizations?" Nearly 18 hours after the two delegates were placed in Principe we received Grau's answer: "Absolute freedom has been granted all labor organizations."

Delegate Writes That Workers Rushed to Enter Protests

Famous Revolutionary Cartoons to Be Reproduced in Jan. 6th 'Daily'

Historically significant cartoons by Robert Minor and Fred Ellis, which appeared in past issues of the Daily Worker during tense periods in the class struggle during the last ten years, will be reproduced in the 24 page, tenth anniversary edition of the Daily Worker, coming off the press on Jan. 6th.

Robert Minor's reputation as a revolutionary artist is world-wide, with workers' publications throughout the world at one time or another carrying reproductions of his cartoons.

Fred Ellis, now in the Soviet Union, recently held an exhibition of his works in a Soviet Museum. Soviet artists, art critics and workers enthusiastically acclaimed his work.

The cartoons of these two great revolutionary artists will be reproduced in the 16 page magazine supplement of the anniversary edition of the "Daily," providing every worker with a revolutionary souvenir never before obtainable. The tenth anniversary edition will provide a dramatic history of the American class struggle at the most crucial periods during the last ten years. The issue will also carry the regular news and special features appearing daily.

A minimum of a quarter million copies of this historic edition will be printed. Every worker, every workers' organization, trade union, Party organization is urged to rush orders at once for this 24 page edition of our Daily Worker